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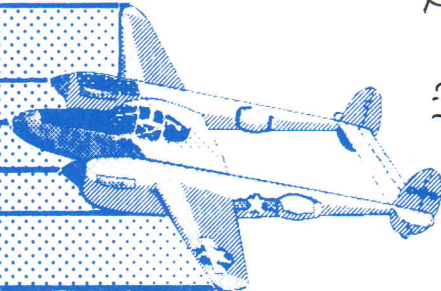
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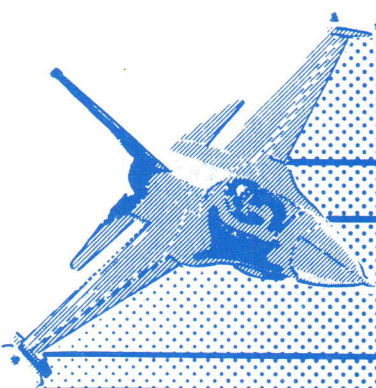
1942-1992 C.I



BRIG GEN DUNCAN

PROFILES IN LEADERSHIP

1942 - 1992



MICROFILMED BY ISAM

GEN OAKS

UNITED STATES AIR FORCES IN EUROPE

K570.601-3

1942-1992

RETURN TO C.I.
HQ, USAFHRC
MAXWELL AFB, AL 36112

PROFILES IN LEADERSHIP

1942 - 1992

OFFICE OF HISTORY

BY

DR. THOMAS S. SNYDER

AND

MSGT SHELIA A. SHAW

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES AIR FORCES IN EUROPE
RAMSTEIN AIR BASE, GERMANY

28 JANUARY 1992

MICROFILMED BY ISAM

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FOREWORD

In Profiles in Leadership, 1942 - 1992, Dr Thomas S. Snyder and Master Sergeant Shelia A. Shaw have captured much of the grand history of the United States Air Forces in Europe (USAFE). In particular, they have chronicled the entire careers of each of the 30 commanders of USAFE, many of whom were the foremost airmen of their eras.

Of interest in this study of 30 commanders whose combined military careers spanned the past 93 years, are the common threads of successful military leadership. Each of these officers saw combat, often in more than one conflict -- and each was a highly successful combat leader. Each rose to high rank through a series of command and staff assignments at various levels. Moreover, the leadership exerted by each of my predecessors directly contributed to the amazing success of this fine organization.

I commend this study of Air Force leaders to you as a useful tool for analyzing the success of military organizations. It makes clear the utility of intense preparation for leadership, and the relationship of leadership to success in large military organizations.



ROBERT C. OAKS
General, USAF
Commander in Chief

PREFACE

Profiles in Leadership, 1942 - 1992 was prepared as part of the efforts to recognize the 50th anniversary of the United States Air Forces in Europe (USAFE). Throughout this century, American foreign policy has focused primarily on Europe, and, for the last 50 years, USAFE has been a key instrument for implementing that policy. The command's high state of readiness and nuclear deterrent helped preserve the peace and prevent Soviet aggression in western Europe throughout the 45 years of the Cold War. As a result, the war-weary nations of Western Europe recovered, and a new, democratic Germany emerged and became a key player in NATO. In short, USAFE's vigilance played a vital role in winning the Cold War. The command also often extended a helping hand when natural disasters occurred, both in Western and Eastern Europe, Africa, and the Middle East.

The end of the Cold War has not meant an end of USAFE's mission, however. On the contrary, unsettled conditions in Eastern Europe and Southwest Asia already have thrust the command into other important roles. For one thing, USAFE has stepped up to the moral responsibility of providing humanitarian aid to the countries that emerged from the wreckage of the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The need for the command's wartime capabilities also remains. During Desert Storm, for instance, USAFE played a major role in one of the most stunning military victories in modern times by providing units for both battle fronts of that conflict. Eighteen of the 36 air-to-air kills came at the hands of USAFE pilots.

Because of the importance of USAFE to American foreign policy, special attention has always been given to the quality of its commanders. Generals Spaatz, LeMay, and Jones are three well known examples. Leadership was the key to USAFE's success, thus many of the most illustrious leaders of the Air Force have been assigned to USAFE. But as time has passed, many of these men simply became names, their distinguished careers largely forgotten. Profiles in Leadership seeks to correct this by focusing attention on the 30 men who contributed so much to the accomplishments of USAFE. Personalities differed, situations varied, and conditions changed, but in each case, the commanders of USAFE met the challenges that fate placed before them. Nor did they function alone. They were supported by numerous staff and subordinate commanders, all of whom contributed to the success of USAFE. Space prevents listing but a few of these individuals: HQ USAFE vice commanders and chiefs of staff as well as commanders of USAFE's current numbered air forces. To add perspective to the accomplishments of these men, a brief history of the command has been included along with lineage data and personnel and aircraft statistics. MSgt Shaw and I hope that Profiles in Leadership will offer an opportunity to remember, or become acquainted with, the men who have guided USAFE during its first 50 years, men who set the standard for fulfilling the command's motto: "Vigilance for Freedom."

Thomas S. Snyder

THOMAS S. SNYDER, Ph.D.
Command Historian

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This history was researched and written by Dr. Thomas S. Snyder and MSgt Shelia A. Shaw of the Headquarters USAFE Office of History. The office had official biographies of only a few former commanders; MSgt Shaw located the others--at HQ United States Air Force, at the Air Force Historical Research Agency at Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama, and at other Air Force major commands. She retyped the biographies so that they could be edited. She also assisted in locating personnel and aircraft statistics, and prepared the pages on the command and numbered air force emblems. In addition, MSgt Shaw typed most of this study, prepared the final draft for publication, and helped design the cover which was then prepared by Lisa Oates, 86th Communications Group, Visual Information Graphics.

I prepared the final version of the biographies. To fill blanks in information and resolve inconsistencies among various versions of the biographies, I consulted other sources, including obituaries in the New York Times. Since the biographies spanned a 50 year period and were prepared in many different styles and formats, I have attempted to standardize them. I also prepared the sections on lineage and locations of HQ USAFE, the lists of vice commanders and chiefs of staff, the statistical data on personnel and aircraft, and am responsible for the final product.

Dr Thomas W. Thompson and Mrs Carol H. Parks, of the HQ USAFE Office of History, read the entire text and offered many helpful suggestions on style and format. Mrs Parks updated the historical summary for the late 1980s and early 1990s that appears at the beginning of this study.

As valuable as the contributions of the above named individuals were, this study would have been impossible without the assistance of other Air Force history offices. Many of the USAFE commanders served as commanders at other major air commands. The history offices of these commands graciously sent me what information they had on those individuals. Therefore, special thanks are extended to history offices at Eighth Air Force, Air Training Command, Air University, Military Airlift Command, Pacific Air Command, Strategic Air Command, Tactical Airlift Command, and the Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers, Europe (SHAPE). The Air Force Historical Research Agency at Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama, provided information also. I am especially indebted to Major Auston E. Smith in General Officer Matters at Headquarters United States Air Force. Many of the biographies were available only at his office. He also was gracious enough to take the time to research questions on specific individuals so that the biographies could be more complete and accurate.

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A BRIEF HISTORY OF UNITED STATES AIR FORCES IN EUROPE 1942-1992

World War II

United States Air Forces in Europe traces its lineage to 28 January 1942, with the activation of the Eighth Air Force in Savannah, Georgia, under the command of Brig Gen Asa N. Duncan. Destined to become the major instrument of American air power in Europe, Eighth Air Force was the first United States Army Air Force unit activated and developed as part of a task force for operations in Europe, and was probably a direct result of a conference between British Prime Minister Winston Churchill and President Franklin D. Roosevelt in late December 1941. An advance echelon of the Eighth was established in London in May and the headquarters, commanded by the Eighth's second commander Maj Gen Carl A. Spaatz, arrived in June 1942.

The first unit to fight in Western Europe was the 15th Bombardment Squadron, a unit of the VIII Bomber Command which was one of Eighth Air Force's subordinate units. On 4 July 1942, six crews flew with the Royal Air Force against targets in Holland. The 97th Bombardment Group, another Eighth Air Force unit, flew the first American heavy bombardment mission from England on 17 August 1942, against targets in France. Before the Eighth could accomplish much, however, much of its strength was diverted in the fall of 1942 to support the invasion of North Africa. With the emphasis on North Africa, Eighth Air Force played a secondary role in military operations in Europe until the summer of 1943. What missions it did fly were wasted usually against submarine bases and yards in France and the Low Countries. Not until January 27, 1943, did the Eighth make its first attack on Germany proper when it hit the submarine yards at Wilhelmshaven.

As the summer of 1943 approached, the prospects of a decisive bomber campaign from the United Kingdom brightened. The chief targets of the Eighth were the German aircraft, ball-bearing, and oil industries, but since fighters could escort bombers only 200 miles, long missions proved very costly. Most disappointing were the results. Late in 1943, American and British planners concluded that the bomber offensive had done little to cripple German industrial capacity or German fighter production.

Consequently, on 22 February 1944, the Eighth was redesignated as the United States Strategic Air Forces in Europe, and was given responsibility for directing all strategic bombing operations in the European theater. The new command had operational control over the Fifteenth Air Force and a newly constituted Eighth Air Force formed from the VIII Bomber Command and some administrative control over the Ninth Air Force. Gen Carl Spaatz was the commanding general and his task was to win air superiority so that an invasion of the continent could take place. His task was made easier by the arrival of the first P-51 long range escort fighter.

During February and March 1944, the combined heavy bombers and fighter escorts of the United States Strategic Air Forces in Europe struck against key German targets. On 6 and 8 March, more than 1,000 bombers struck Berlin. During these critical months, the German Air Force lost an estimated 800 day fighters in the West. Thereafter the German Air Force declined rapidly. The United States Strategic Air Forces in Europe had won air superiority, which was the foundation of practically all of the later Allied successes in both air and ground offensives. In the late spring of 1944, as the Allies prepared for the invasion of the continent, the units of the United States Strategic Air Forces in Europe had two main objectives--isolate the assault area from German ground reserves and enemy air reinforcements, and destroy coastal defenses.

On 6 June 1944, the Allies stormed the beaches of Normandy. Under an umbrella of fighter cover established by 171 squadrons, the Allies made good all of their landings. Only one or two German planes got through to attack the convoys. The Ninth and the new Eighth Air Force each had more than 3,000 planes to throw into battle and between them they flew 8,722 combat sorties on the day of the invasion. In the weeks following, the United States Strategic Air Forces in Europe retained overwhelming air superiority. On 25 June, saturation bombing by the Eighth and Ninth Air Forces made possible the American breakout. Once the hole was made, the tank columns of the US Third Army raced across France and Belgium. Immediately behind the racing Allied armies came the tactical air forces, operating as close to the forward columns as possible. Meanwhile, on 15 August 1944, American and French forces attacked France from the Mediterranean. The Fifteenth Air Force bombed southern France intensively before the landings and the Twelfth Air Force was spectacularly effective in its support and interdiction missions. Although the first duty of the United States Strategic Air Forces in Europe was to support the ground campaign, its units continued to attack strategic targets in Germany, especially its all-important oil industry. By April 1945, the attacks had cut output to five percent of normal oil production. Key transportation targets were also hit and the shortage of fuel and transportation strangled the German economy.

Following the unconditional surrender of German forces on 8 May 1945, the principal tasks assigned the Army Air Forces in Europe centered around disarmament of the German Luftwaffe, disposition of surplus war materiel (both foreign and domestic), and redeployment of American air power to the Pacific. With the surrender of Japan on 14 August 1945, the redeployment mission changed to one of demobilization as United States political leaders responded to the plea from millions of parents all across America to "bring the boys home." On 7 August 1945, to reflect the shift from an offensive role to an occupation role, the War Department deleted the word "strategic" from the command's title, and it became the United States Air Forces in Europe (USAFE).

Postwar Drawdown

When World War II ended USAFE possessed over 17,000 aircraft supported by more than 450,000 military personnel. By the end of 1946, demobilization actions had reduced these totals to fewer than 2,300 aircraft--primarily cargo transports--and 33,000 military personnel. USAFE's combat forces consisted of a few remaining B-17 heavy bombers, A-26 attack bombers, and P-47 fighters. At the time, US defense policy called for still greater reductions in American air power in Europe as the nation moved even closer to total disarmament of its World War II military might. In March 1947 the theater commander, Gen Joseph T. McNarney, informed Gen Dwight D. Eisenhower, then Army Chief of Staff, "All I require is an Air Force of about 7,500 [personnel] to provide air transport and communications." General McNarney's statement generally reflected the thinking of many US military and political leaders at the time.

A few leaders recognized the need to maintain at least a semblance of American air power in Europe. In January 1946 Gen Carl Spaatz, Army Air Forces Chief of Staff, and British Air Marshall Sir Arthur Tedder agreed to ensure that certain airfields in England be equipped to handle American B-29s in the event of a future emergency. The wisdom of this decision received its first major test in November 1946 when, in reaction to earlier communist expansionist movements, a flight of six Strategic Air Command (SAC) B-29s flew to Rhein-Main Airfield, near Frankfurt, Germany, and, from there, conducted "show of flag" visits to other free Western European countries. This was followed in early 1947 by establishment of regular B-29 rotational flights to several USAFE bases. With its reputation as an atomic weapons carrier, the B-29 unmistakably demonstrated US support for Western Europe.

While the need to maintain at least a token force in Europe was acknowledged at the national level as early as mid-1946, USAFE's military role remained limited. Demobilization actions continued undiminished, and by the end of 1947 many subordinate Air Force operational commands in Europe had been inactivated or redeployed. Only 21,053 military personnel and 458 flyable aircraft remained in theater. A plan already in motion to further reduce the command to no more than 9,750 personnel by July 1948 was eventually halted by the rapidly deteriorating political situation throughout much of Europe.

In March 1947, with the Soviet Union threatening Turkey and supporting communist insurrection in Greece, President Harry S. Truman announced formation of a new military aid program in support of these troubled nations. This program later became known as the Truman Doctrine. The following year the United States Congress passed another ambitious economic aid package--the Marshall Plan--to rebuild Western Europe. Even so, the communists continued their aggressive policies and, in February 1948, subjugated Czechoslovakia.

supersonic fighters (F-100s, F-101s, and F-102s). By early 1952 selected F-84 fighters and B-45 medium bombers were modified to carry nuclear weapons. This gave USAFE the capability to conduct theater nuclear operations and released SAC aircraft in support of the strategic deterrent. Later in the decade USAFE's bomber force was modernized with the addition of B-57 and B-66 light bombers. Deployment of the Matador and subsequently the Mace (early cruise missile) added additional delivery systems to USAFE's arsenal of weapons.

To accommodate expanding capabilities and functions, USAFE also acquired an expanded network of installations, many newly constructed. By the end of 1955 the command possessed seven main operating bases in the United Kingdom, seven in France, eight in Germany, one in Italy, and one in Libya and four major maintenance and supply depots and numerous smaller installations scattered from Europe to the Middle East.

The command also underwent many organizational changes in the 1950s. In 1951, for example, USAFE discontinued the Third Air Division in the United Kingdom and activated the Third Air Force. Twelfth Air Force at Ramstein commanded USAFE forces on the European continent from 1951 through 1957. Seventeenth Air Force, activated in French Morocco in 1953, moved to Libya in 1956 and relocated to Ramstein Air Base in 1959. In 1955 The United States Logistics Group (TUSLOG) was organized in Turkey. Also in 1955, as part of its expanding mission, USAFE began to equip and train the new German Air Force.

American military strength and expenditures in Europe began to decline by the end of the 1950s, mainly as a result of the Eisenhower administration's commitment to emphasize strategic forces, reduce overseas expenditures, and balance the federal budget. The United States Air Force's portion of the overall 1958 defense budget was reduced by almost \$1 billion. From a 1955 high of 136,475, USAFE personnel strength declined to less than 88,000 by the end of the decade. The aircraft inventory declined from approximately 2,100 to approximately 1,600 during the same period.

Turbulence in the Sixties

USAFE faced new and even more demanding challenges in the 1960s. First, US gold flow problems coupled with balance of payment deficits threatened to further reduce overseas defense spending. At the same time, the Kennedy administration urged adoption of a new NATO policy, one calling for a more flexible defense instead of the trip wire strategy adopted in the 1950s. Flexible response, already accepted as US policy in the early 1960s, demanded a mixture of conventional and nuclear weapons which would enable allied forces to employ a wider range of options in response to any aggression. This period also saw the introduction of F-105 fighter bombers and intermediate range ballistic missiles--the Thor and Jupiter--into the USAFE arsenal of weapons.

The policy of flexible response met its first major test in August 1961 when the Soviet-backed East German government erected the Berlin wall. The United States immediately deployed 192 aircraft from the Tactical Air Command to Europe in support of the new defense policy. These aircraft were replaced within a two-month period by Air National Guard aircraft, which continued to augment USAFE's military strength during the crisis. The flexible defense policy advocated by the Kennedy administration eventually gained full NATO approval in 1967.

With the passing of the 1961 Berlin crisis, USAFE experienced numerous organizational and weapon system changes during the remainder of the 1960s, all designed to enhance military readiness in Europe and to differentiate more clearly between the theater nuclear and strategic deterrent missions. Thor and Jupiter intermediate range ballistic missiles were phased out as the Strategic Air Command's intercontinental ballistic missiles and the Navy's sea-launched missiles assumed the strategic mission. The last of USAFE's Mace missiles departed in 1969, marking the withdrawal of all US land-based nuclear missiles from Europe. USAFE also obtained additional bases in the United Kingdom with the inactivation of SAC's 7th Air Division. In yet another change, the command acquired control of the Sixteenth Air Force in 1966 when Strategic Air Command phased out B-47 and B-58 medium-range bomber operations in Spain.

Relations with NATO allies also changed in the 1960s. A status of forces agreement (SOFA) with Germany became effective in 1963, and for the first time since the end of World War II, US military personnel were subject to German law. Still other far-reaching changes resulted when France withdrew from NATO participation, forcing USAFE to close military installations in that nation and relocate its forces to England, Germany, and the United States. The relocation from France resulted in adoption of the dual-basing concept whereby certain USAFE tactical fighter units were based at US installations but committed to the defense of NATO Europe.

The Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia in August 1968 effectively countered new proposals for further reductions of US military forces in Europe. Although reduced to about 64,000 personnel and approximately 750 aircraft by the end of the 1960s, USAFE continued to modernize its forces. Many tactical units converted to the newer F-4 fighter-bomber and its RF-4 reconnaissance version. Concern over survival of command resources in the event of a conventional conflict resulted in the establishment of a theater air base vulnerability (TAB-V) program to construct aircraft shelters and adopt other defensive protective measures.

Growing Challenge in the Seventies

In the 1970s, USAFE air power supported the policy of flexible response as the United States reacted to the growing challenge of increasing Soviet military power. It did so in a time of budgetary restraint by improving its organization, employment concepts, training methods, and maintenance procedures. There were headquarters relocations

designed to increase economy and improve command and control. USAFE headquarters relocated from Lindsey Air Station to Ramstein Air Base in 1973 where, the following year, it collocated with the newly established Allied Air Forces Central Europe (AAFCE). USAFE's commander in chief then assumed dual responsibility as AAFCE commander. Intermediate headquarters were reduced in size and two relocated. Seventeenth Air Force moved from Ramstein to nearby Sembach Air Base. Third Air Force moved from South Ruislip, near London, to RAF Mildenhall. Sixteenth Air Force remained at Torrejon Air Base in Spain but, like the other numbered air forces, was drastically reduced in size. Later other Air Force commands moved to increase component strengths in Europe as evidenced by the reactivation of SAC's 7th Air Division and MAC's 322d Airlift Division in 1978.

Modernization of USAFE forces continued at a deliberate pace throughout the decade. Additional F-4s arrived at bases in Spain, the United Kingdom, and Germany. In 1970 and 1977, two UK-based wings converted to F-111 all-weather, day/night fighter-bombers designed for long range strikes. Tactical air control improved with the assignment of OV-10s in 1974. (During the summer of 1984, this aging fleet of OV-10As were returned to the United States.) By the latter half of the 1970s the downward trend in USAFE aircraft strength reversed. Starting in 1976, much of the command's air defense force began the conversion training to F-15s, new fighter aircraft designed to win air superiority against all known threats. Also in 1976, USAFE activated a squadron of F-5 "Aggressors" to further enhance air-to-air combat training tactics. USAFE's first A-10s arrived in 1978. Based in England, with forward operating locations in Germany, these attack aircraft added a new capability for close air support of allied ground forces against enemy armor. To overcome increased enemy air defenses, USAFE received a squadron of F-4G "Wild Weasels" in 1979. Although each of the new systems improved the command's operational capabilities, budgetary restrictions continued to limit the purchase of sufficient supplies necessary to sustain combat operations in support of an extended war.

In addition to strengthening in place combat forces, USAFE sought host nation approval to expand the use of allied airfields as beddown locations for wartime reinforcement deployments under an expanded collocated operating base (COB) program. Also in the 1970s, Tactical Air Command began a regular program of "Coronet" tactical deployment exercises in which US-based squadrons operated from various bases scattered throughout Europe.

The Turbulent Eighties and Post-Cold War Nineties

The 1980s witnessed the proverbial pendulum swing from an increase in force structure to the beginnings of a major draw down. The command began the decade with a build up effort. Acknowledging the threat posed by the Soviets, Congress appropriated increased amounts of money for defense, enabling the command to embark on many needed programs. Projects to improve old facilities or build new ones were initiated--some enhancing peacetime living conditions and others promoting wartime survivability. Increased procurement of spare parts and other logistical supplies improved USAFE's

readiness and ability to sustain wartime operations. The command also continued to grow in size. From a low of approximately 660 aircraft (which included 163 dual-based aircraft) in 1972 and less than 57,000 personnel in 1975, USAFE's strength climbed to a high of about 72,000 people and approximately 830 aircraft by the end of 1988.

The build up in force structure began in late 1981, with the arrival of the first F-16 in theater. By 1986 three wings had converted to the new fighter. Later in 1988, the command used F-16s to replace the aging F-5E aggressor aircraft to allow continued dissimilar air combat tactics training. The activation of SAC's TR-1-equipped 17th Reconnaissance Wing in 1983, under USAFE operational control, improved theater reconnaissance capabilities. The arrival of EF-111A aircraft in early 1984 and EC-130H Compass Call aircraft in 1987 enhanced USAFE's electronic warfare capability. The largest force structure change occurred when the first ground launched cruise missiles (GLCM) arrived in USAFE in 1983. By the end of 1987 all six GLCM bases had been activated. This deployment was an eight year build up effort to counter the Soviet SS-20s deployed in eastern Europe.

Politico-military affairs were of the utmost importance to USAFE as it participated in arms reduction talks and in base rights negotiations with several Southern Region countries. Arms control became the overriding security issue of the decade in central Europe, culminating in two treaties. The December 1987 treaty between the United States and the Soviet Union called for the worldwide elimination of all ground launched intermediate-range nuclear forces (INF) which resulted in the systematic inactivation of USAFE's six GLCM wings by 1991. The second treaty, termed Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE), was signed by the NATO and Warsaw Pact nations in November 1990 to reduce conventional military forces of both organizations by forty percent.

In the Southern Region, a variety of bilateral host-nation agreements had a major effect on USAFE activities in the Mediterranean theater. Most promising, the signing of a defense and economic cooperation agreement between the United States and Turkey in 1980 and its replacement in 1988 served to improve USAFE operations in that strategically located country. In neighboring Greece, however, the long-awaited security and economic agreement of 1983 included an option to terminate US military activities five years later. Negotiations over US basing rights in Greece continued into 1989-1990, during which time the United States decided to close Hellenikon AB in Athens, facilitating a conclusion to the agreement in late 1990 to retain use of Souda Bay Naval Station and Iraklion Air Station on Crete.

At the opposite end of the Mediterranean, Spain, having joined NATO in 1982 and negotiated a defense agreement with the United States the same year, appeared in late 1984 less certain of its military role in NATO and the scope of USAFE bases on its soil. Basing rights negotiations with Spain concluded in 1988 and resulted in US agreement to remove the 401st Tactical Fighter Wing from Spain within three years. Preferring to keep the 401st

in Europe, NATO secured a home for the 401st in Italy, but lack of funding and need caused NATO to cancel this decision.

In the Middle East cauldron, it seemed that initially USAFE would play a dominant role in what was termed Southwest Asia because in 1981 the command moved to assist Egypt and Saudi Arabia in air defense operations and also in preparation of support for the Rapid Deployment Force in Oman. However, by early 1983 the newly formed United States Central Command (USCENTCOM) had taken over operational control of the region and began the gradual assumption of support responsibilities for units active in the area. Nevertheless, USAFE continued to provide contingency support throughout the area. In 1986, the United States finally retaliated against a long series of terrorist incidents, and USAFE was chosen as the weapon of that retaliation. In an action suggestive of the naval raids against the Barbary pirates in Tripoli 182 years earlier, USAFE launched a surprise raid against Libya under the code name Eldorado Canyon. On April 15, 1986, the command sent 18 F-111F fighter-bombers from RAF Lakenheath, United Kingdom, which joined with 15 Navy aircraft to bomb terrorist-related targets at Tripoli and Benghazi, Libya.

The higher levels of spending ended with the FY87 budget. By the end of the eighties, such factors and events as the fall of the Berlin Wall (1989), the collapse of communism in eastern Europe (1989), the CFE treaty (1990), the unification of East and West Germany (1990), the disintegration of the Soviet Union (1991), and continued decreases to the defense budgets, found the command readdressing spending priorities in order to balance readiness requirements and quality of life programs, while simultaneously planning for a greatly reduced force and basing posture for the nineties, as the nature of the threat changed.

Thus as USAFE entered the 1990s, it began returning aircraft to CONUS (A-10s, F-16s, RF-4Cs, EC-130s, and EC-135s) and closing or withdrawing from bases in Greece, Italy, Spain, Germany, and the United Kingdom. While the command would continue to decline in the numbers of personnel and aircraft as it adapted to the post-Cold War nineties, USAFE planned for the bed down of the new F-15E later in the decade and gained a variety of new missions as the Air Force restructured its force posture. These included communications and computers, weather, intratheater airlift, and refueling.

While USAFE underwent many mission changes over the years following the end of World War II, its primary mission was the defense of Western Europe. By providing air power throughout the Cold War period, USAFE helped sustain the major foreign policy objective of the United States in the twentieth century. With the end of the Cold War, the successful achievement of this mission is a lasting testimony to the many Air Force men and women who have dedicated years of service to the continued preservation of democracy at home and abroad.

Operation Desert Storm

In the midst of the dramatic world events, on 2 August 1990, Iraqi President Saddam Hussein invaded Kuwait. This "naked aggression" was countered by a coalition of 36 countries, led by the United States, first by a build up of forces (Operation Desert Shield), followed by the attack on 17 January 1991 on Iraq (Operation Desert Storm). The command supported both these operations as well as the second front in northern Iraq as part of the Joint Task Force Proven Force, based in Turkey. In supporting these operations, USAFE deployed 15 percent of its personnel, 55 percent of its aircraft, and 33 percent of its munitions. Eighteen of the 36 air-to-air kills came at the hands of USAFE pilots. Moreover, activation of the 7440th Composite Wing in Turkey was the first composite wing created in many years, and probably was the first such wing to see combat since World War II. Its operations were so successful the Air Force considered creating composite wings as an option for future wing structures. The end of hostilities on 28 February did not end the command's involvement with Southwest Asia, as some USAFE personnel and aircraft remained in Saudi Arabia with USCENTCOM to ensure Iraqi compliance with the United Nations resolutions ending the war. Command personnel and assets also stayed in Turkey as part of the follow on Operation Provide Comfort to protect Iraqi Kurds threatened by Hussein.

UNITED STATES AIR FORCES IN EUROPE

EMBLEMS



EIGHTH AIR FORCE

Blue and yellow are the colors of the Air Force. The winged figure eight represents the power and mobility of the Eighth Air Force. The white five-pointed star with the red center is the national aircraft marking star.



UNITED STATES STRATEGIC AIR FORCES

The shield is an impressionistic shield of the United States which embodies the insignia of the Army Air Forces between three stars, representing the three Air Forces, above the letters "USSTAF" for U.S. Strategic Air Forces.



UNITED STATES AIR FORCES IN EUROPE

On an ultramarine blue disc two and five-eighths diameter, a white star one inch in diameter, charged with a red disc in the center and with golden orange stylized wings; issuant being upper right point of star, a sword erect proper and flament red. The flaming sword is taken from the shoulder insignia of the United States Forces, European Theater and used with the design of the insignia of the Army Air Forces to indicate the relationship of the United States Air Forces in Europe to the Army Air Forces and the United States Forces, European Theater. The upright position of the flaming sword symbolizes readiness to strike in defense of the nation. Blue and golden yellow were the official colors of the Army Air Corps and were retained as the basic emblem colors when the command was redesignated United States Strategic Air Forces in Europe. On 22 April 1954, the background color changed from ultramarine blue to blue applique, and the size of the star was also increased.

UNITED STATES AIR FORCES IN EUROPE

LINEAGE

ACTION

Constituted* as Eighth Air Force on January 19, 1942. Activated** on January 28, 1942, at Savannah Air Base Georgia, assigned to Air Force Combat Command, and attached to Third Air Force for administration and supply.

Moved to England during May and June 1942 with an effective date of June 18, 1942, and assigned to HQ European Theater of Operations.

Redesignated United States Strategic Air Forces in Europe (USSTAF) on February 22, 1944, *** and afterward, coordinated Army Air Force activities in the European, African, Middle Eastern Theater.

Redesignated United States Air Forces in Europe (USAFE) on August 7, 1945.

AUTHORITY

Ltr, Adjutant General, War Dept, to Commanding General, Air Force Combat Command, January 19, 1942, GO-7, HQ 3AF, February 1, 1942. Msg HQ 3AF to Commanding Officer, Savannah Air Base, January 29, 1942.

Ltr, Adjutant General, War Dept, to Commanding General, Army Air Forces, April 27, 1942; GO-4, HQ 8AF, June 18, 1942.

Cable #5246, Adjutant General, War Dept, to US Forces, London, January 5, 1944; GO-1 HQ USSTAF, January 6, 1944; Cable #9746, Adjutant General, War Dept, to US Forces, London, February 23, 1944; GO-12 HQ USSTAF, March 1, 1944.

Ltr, Adjutant General, AG 322, War Dept, subj: Redesignation of Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, United States Strategic Air Forces in Europe, August 4, 1945; GO-115, HQ USSTAF, August 16, 1945.

*Constituted: to give an official name or number to an Air Force-controlled unit and place it on the inactive list, making it available for activation.

**Activate: to bring a constituted inactive Air Force-controlled unit into existence by assigning personnel to it. A unit or organization's lineage begins with its activation date.

***The War Department directive that established that Eighth Air Force was to be redesignated effective February 22, 1944, followed by some weeks the actual creation of Headquarters, US Strategic Air Forces in Europe. That Headquarters officially opened at Bushy Park on January 6, 1944 under General Spaatz, a War Department directive having created it effective 1 January. The February 22 directive simply transferred the lineage of Eighth Air Force to the new command, and made VIII Bomber Command the lineal forebear of the new Eighth Air Force.

HEADQUARTERS USAFE LOCATIONS

DATE	LOCATION
January 28, 1942	Savannah Air Base, Georgia
*May 5, 1942	Bolling Air Base, District of Columbia
June 18, 1942	London, England
June 25, 1942	Bushy Park (suburb of London), England (Also known as Widewing and Camp Griffiss)
September 26, 1944	St Germain-en-Laye (suburb of Paris), France
September 28, 1945	Wiesbaden, Germany in the former Government House for the Hesse-Nassau region.
January 1954	Moved 22 buildings from downtown Wiesbaden to Camp Lindsey on the outskirts of the city. Camp Lindsey was renamed Lindsey Air Base on May 15, 1954, and to Lindsey Air Station in June 1958.
March 14, 1973	Ramstein Air Base, West Germany

*In early April 1942, HQ was split into two echelons. One remained at Savannah to care for administrative and operational needs of the organization. The other echelon was established at Bolling and worked out details for removing the Eighth to England and its future organizational structure. Command transferred to Maj Gen Carl Spaatz at Bolling on May 5, 1942.

COMMANDERS

EIGHTH AIR FORCE

	FROM	TO
Brig Gen Asa N. Duncan	Jan 28, 1942	May 5, 1942
Maj Gen Carl Spaatz	May 5, 1942	Dec 1, 1942
Lt Gen Ira C. Eaker	Dec 1, 1942	Jan 6, 1944

UNITED STATES STRATEGIC AIR FORCES IN EUROPE

*Lt Gen Carl Spaatz	Jan 6, 1944	Jun 3, 1945
Lt Gen John K. Cannon	Jun 3, 1945	Jun 13, 1945
Gen Carl Spaatz (temp)	Jun 13, 1945	Jun 30, 1945
Maj Gen Westside T. Larson (temp)	Jun 30, 1945	Jul 4, 1945
Lt Gen John K. Cannon	Jul 4, 1945	Aug 3, 1945
Maj Gen William E. Kepner	Aug 3, 1945	Aug 7, 1945

UNITED STATES AIR FORCES IN EUROPE

Maj Gen William E. Kepner	Aug 7, 1945	Aug 13, 1945
Lt Gen John K. Cannon	Aug 13, 1945	Mar 2, 1946
Maj Gen Idwal H. Edwards	Mar 2, 1946	Aug 14, 1946
Brig Gen John F. McBlain (interim)	Aug 14, 1946	Oct 20, 1947
Lt Gen Curtis E. LeMay	Oct 20, 1947	Oct 16, 1948
Lt Gen John K. Cannon	Oct 16, 1948	Jan 22, 1951
Gen Lauris Norstad	Jan 22, 1951	Jul 27, 1953
Lt Gen William H. Tunner	Jul 27, 1953	Jul 1, 1957
Gen Frank F. Everest	Jul 1, 1957**	Aug 1, 1959
Gen Frederic H. Smith, Jr.	Aug 1, 1959	Jul 1, 1961
Gen Truman H. Landon	Jul 1, 1961	Aug 1, 1963
Gen Gabriel P. Disosway	Aug 1, 1963	Aug 1, 1965
Gen Bruce K. Holloway	Aug 1, 1965	Aug 1, 1966
Gen Maurice A. Preston	Aug 1, 1966	Aug 1, 1968
Gen Horace M. Wade	Aug 1, 1968	Feb 1, 1969
Gen Joseph R. Holzapple	Feb 1, 1969	Sep 1, 1971
Gen David C. Jones	Sep 1, 1971	Jul 1, 1974
Gen John W. Vogt, Jr.	Jul 1, 1974***	Sep 1, 1975
Gen Richard H. Ellis	Sep 1, 1975****	Jul 29, 1977
Gen William J. Evans	Jul 29, 1977****	Aug 1, 1978
Gen John W. Pauly	Aug 1, 1978****	Jul 29, 1980
Gen Charles A. Gabriel	Jul 29, 1980****	Jun 14, 1982
Gen Billy M. Minter	Jun 14, 1982****	Aug 13, 1984
Gen Charles L. Donnelly, Jr.	Aug 13, 1984****	Apr 7, 1987
Gen William L. Kirk	Apr 7, 1987****	Apr 12, 1989
Gen Michael J. Dugan	Apr 12, 1989****	Jun 26, 1990
Gen Robert C. Oaks	Jun 26, 1990****	---

*** The War Department directive that established that Eighth Air Force was to be redesignated effective February 22, 1944, followed by some weeks the actual creation of Headquarters, US Strategic Air Forces in Europe. That Headquarters officially opened at Bushy Park on January 6, 1944, under General Spaatz, a War Department directive having created it effective 1 January. The February 22 directive simply transferred the lineage of Eighth Air Force to the new command, and made VIII Bomber Command the lineal forebear of the new Eighth Air Force.**

****Effective 1 Jul 1958, General Everest was the first to command Fourth Allied Tactical Air Force, a dual assignment shared by his successors until General Vogt relinquished the post on 31 October 1974.**

*****General Vogt had become the commander of the newly activated Allied Air Forces Central Europe (AAFCE) on 28 June 1974.**

******Also served as COMAAFCE.**

SYNOPSIS OF CAREERS

The purpose of this table is to allow a limited, but quick glance at the experience level of USAFE's 30 commanders. Emphasis has been placed on whether or not they graduated from a military academy, either Army (A) or Air Force (AF); experience in a combat theater; whether they had ever been a member of HQ USAFE's senior staff or commanded a USAFE numbered air force (or WW II equivalent); whether they had been a commander of another major air command either before (B) or after (A) commanding USAFE; and which ones became Air Force chief of staff (CS) or chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CH).

<u>Name</u>	<u>Born</u>	<u>Died</u>	<u>Military Academy</u>	<u>Mexican Exped</u>	<u>WWI</u>	<u>WWII</u>	<u>Korea</u>	<u>SEA</u>	<u>USAFE DCS</u>	<u>USAFE NAF</u>	<u>Cmdr other MAJCOM</u>	<u>JCS/CSAF</u>
Duncan*	1892	1942		X	X	X						
Spaatz	1891	1974	A-1914	X	X	X					B	CS
Eaker	1896	1987				X				X		
Cannon	1892	1955				X				X	A	
Larson	1892	1977			X					X		
Kepner	1893	1982		X	X	X				X	A	
Edwards	1895	1981				X					A	
McBlain	1900	1967	A-1920			X			DO	X		
LeMay	1906	1990				X					A	CS
Norstad	1907	1988	A-1930			X					A	
Tunner	1906	1983	A-1928			X	X		JTF		A	
Everest	1904	1983	A-1928			X	X				A	
Smith	1908	1980	A-1929			X					B	
Landon	1905	1986	A-1928			X			CV		B	
Disosway	1910		A-1933			X				X	A	
Holloway	1912		A-1937			X					A	
Preston	1912	1983	A-1937			X						

* Brigadier General Asa N. Duncan was the only commander to die on active duty. He was killed on November 17, 1942, when the B-17 in which he was flying had engine problems and crashed off the coast of France.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Born</u>	<u>Died</u>	<u>Military Academy</u>	<u>Mexican Exped</u>	<u>WWI</u>	<u>WWII</u>	<u>Korea</u>	<u>SEA</u>	<u>USAFE DCS</u>	<u>NAF</u>	<u>Cmdr other MAJCOM</u>	<u>JCS/CSAF</u>
Wade	1916					X				X		
Holzapple	1914	1973				X			DO/CS			
Jones	1921						X	X	IG/XP CS/CV			CS/ CH
Vogt	1920					X		X			B	
Ellis	1919	1989					X				CV	X A
Evans	1924		A-1946				X	X			B	
Pauly	1923		A-1945				X	X	CV			
Gabriel	1928		A-1950				X	X			B	CS
Minter	1926					X		X	LG			
Donnelly	1929							X				
Kirk	1932							X	DO			
Dugan	1937		A-1958					X				CS
Oaks	1936		AF-1959					X	CV/S		B	

UNITED STATES AIR FORCES IN EUROPE

COMMANDERS

PHOTOGRAPHS AND BIOGRAPHIES



Brigadier General Asa N. Duncan
28 Jan 1942 - 5 May 1942

BRIGADIER GENERAL ASA N. DUNCAN

Asa North Duncan was born on March 30, 1892, in Leighton, Alabama. He attended the State Normal College, Florence, Alabama, from 1909 to 1911 and the Alabama Polytechnic Institute from 1911 to 1913. He entered the Army in on June 24, 1916, as a corporal in Company K, 2d Infantry, Alabama National Guard. He served in Texas as part of General Pershing's Punitive Expedition into Mexico until September 5, 1916. On September 27, 1916, he was commissioned as a first lieutenant, 1st Cavalry, Alabama National Guard. In 1918, he attended the Air Service Observation School at Post Field, Fort Sill, Oklahoma, and afterwards served as a temporary captain with the American Expeditionary Forces in Europe during the last months of World War I. Detailed as an observer with the 91st Aero Squadron, he was cited in general orders for outstanding performance of duty during the Meuse-Argonne operations.

On July 1, 1920, Asa Duncan was made a permanent first lieutenant in the Air Service of the Regular Army with promotion to captain on the same day. From March to August 1921, he attended the Air Service Pilot School at Carlstrom Field Florida, and then was transferred to the School for Bombardment Training at Kelly Field, Texas, from which he graduated late in 1921.

In 1927, he was a member of the 2nd Bombardment Group at Langley Field, Virginia. On December 17, 1927, Captain Duncan commanded a special element of the 2nd that tested how bombs of different weight affected reinforced concrete. Over the course of eight days, he and his force of eight pilot-bomber teams attacked a bridge over the Pee Dee River near Albemarle, North Carolina. These tests rank in importance second only to the battleship bombing tests of 1921 in demonstrating the potential capability of the Air Corps.

In 1929, he graduated from the Air Corps Tactical School, at Langley Field, Virginia, and, in June 1931, from the two-year course at the Command and General Staff School, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. He was promoted to major on November 1, 1931. In February 1934, Duncan became head of military intelligence in the office of the chief of the Air Corps, Washington, D.C. In 1935, upon completion of this assignment, he was appointed commandant of Luke Field, Hawaii, and commander of the 5th Composite Group. One of his most notable achievements while commander involved the bombing of Mauna Loa volcano on the island of Hawaii in 1935. An eruption of the volcano sent a stream of molten lava down the side of the mountain toward the town of Hilo. Lieutenant Colonel Duncan used a flight of five bombers to bomb the lava flow. The bombing was so accurate that the flow was stopped, thereby saving the town from destruction.

After his tour in Hawaii, Lieutenant Colonel Duncan served for a short time as air base executive officer at March Field, California. At the end of February 1939, he was ordered to Washington, where he headed the personnel division, in the office of the chief of the Air Corps. He was promoted to colonel in August 1940. In August 1941, he was appointed commanding officer of the 17th Bombardment Wing at Savannah Air Base,

Georgia, until it inactivated on September 1, 1941. He then became commander of the III Air Support Command, when the unit was activated at that station on September 1. By that time, he was rated as a command pilot and a combat observer. The unit performed antisubmarine patrol along the United States coastline.

In early January 1942, General Henry Arnold directed the formation of an air task force to be sent to England as soon as possible. He further directed that Colonel Duncan would command it. Consequently, he was relieved of command of the III Air Support Command on January 28, 1942, and was designated commander of the Eighth Air Force, upon its activation at Savannah Air Base on that date. Promotion to brigadier general followed on February 26, 1942.

On May 5, 1942, when the Eighth Air Force was sent to England, Brigadier General Duncan relinquished command to Major General Carl Spaatz, but continued to serve as Eighth Air Force's chief of staff. He held this position until his untimely death. On November 17, 1942, General Hap Arnold sent General Spaatz to Gibraltar to talk to General Eisenhower about creating a unified air command. Brigadier General Duncan was part of Spaatz's party and flew in a separate B-17 with a duplicate set of all necessary papers. About 75 miles off the French coast, his plane experienced engine failure. The plane ditched in rough seas and broke up amidst flames before sinking. There were no survivors. Of the 30 men who have commanded USAFE during its first 50 years of existence, Brigadier General Duncan has been the only one who died on active duty.

PERSONAL DATA SHEET - BRIGADIER GENERAL ASA N. DUNCAN

A. Personal Data:

1. Born - March 30, 1892, Leighton, AL.
2. Married - "Al" Duncan
Children - Unknown.
3. Died - November 17, 1942; lost at sea while on a flight from the United Kingdom to Gibraltar.

B. Education:

Graduated from Alabama Polytechnic Institute, 1913 after also attending State Normal College, Florence, Alabama from 1909 - 1911; Air Service Pilot School, Carlstrom Field FL, 1921; School for Bombardment Training, Kelly Field TX, 1921; Air Corps Tactical School, Langley Field VA, 1929; Command and General Staff School, Fort Leavenworth KS, 1931.

C. Service:

1. June 24, 1916 - September 5, 1916, corporal in Company K, 2nd Infantry, Alabama National Guard, with General Pershing's Punitive Expedition on the Mexican border.
2. September 27, 1916, commissioned as a first lieutenant, 1st Cavalry, Alabama National Guard.
3. 1918, student, Air Service Observation School, Post Field, Fort Sill OK.
4. 1918, observer, 91st Aero Squadron, American Expeditionary Forces in Europe.
5. July 1, 1920, commissioned first lieutenant in the Regular Army and assigned to the Air Service.
6. March - August 1921, student, Air Service Pilot School at Carlstrom Field
7. Late 1921, student, School for Bombardment Training, Kelly Field TX.
8. 1927, pilot, 2nd Bombardment Group, Langley Field VA.
9. 1929, student, Air Corps Tactical School, Langley Field VA.

FL.

10. 1929 - June 1931, student, Command and General Staff School, Fort Leavenworth KS.
11. February 1934 - ?, head of military intelligence, office of the chief of the Air Corps, in Washington, D.C.
12. 1935 - c. September 1938, commandant, Luke Field Hawaii, and commanding officer of the 5th Composite Group.
13. c. September 1938 - February 1939, air base executive officer, March Field, CA.
14. February 1939 - August 1941, chief, personnel division, office of the chief of the Air Corps, Washington, D.C.
15. c. August 7, 1941 - September 1, 1941, commanding officer, 17th Bombardment Wing, Savannah Air Base GA.
16. September 1, 1941 - January 28, 1942, commanding officer, III Air Support Command, Savannah Air Base GA.
17. January 28, 1942 - May 5, 1942, commanding general, Eighth Air Force, Savannah Air Base GA.
18. May 5, 1942 - November 17, 1942, chief of staff, Eighth Air Force, London and Bushy Park (a London suburb), England.

D. Decorations and Service Awards:
Unknown

E. Effective Dates of Promotions:

<u>Grade</u>	<u>Temporary</u>	<u>Permanent</u>
Corporal (Alabama National Guard)	Jun 24, 1916	
First Lieutenant (Alabama National Guard)	Sep 27, 1916	
First Lieutenant, Air Service		Jul 1, 1920
Captain	1918	Jul 1, 1920
Major		Nov 1, 1931
Lieutenant Colonel	Mar 12, 1935	Jan 1, 1940
Colonel	Aug 1, 1940	
Brigadier General	Feb 26, 1942	



Major General Carl Spaatz
5 May 1942 - 1 Dec 1942
6 Jan 1944 - 3 Jun 1944
13 Jun 1945 - 30 Jun 1945

GENERAL CARL A. SPAATZ

Carl Andrew Spaatz was born in Boyertown, Pennsylvania, on June 28, 1891. His father was a printer and Democrat state senator. The family name was really Spatz, but in 1937, Lieutenant Colonel Spatz added an "a" to his name because he and his wife were tired of hearing people mispronouncing it with a short "a." The correct pronunciation is "spots." In 1910, he was appointed to the United States Military Academy, West Point, New York. He graduated on June 12, 1914, and was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Infantry. His nickname of "Tooey" was a holdover from his years at the Academy. An upper classman of somewhat similar appearance was named Toohey. Because of the resemblance, Cadet Spaatz was called by this name, which was shortened to the familiar "Tooey." His first tour of duty was with the Twenty-Fifth United States Infantry at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, from October 4, 1914, to October 13, 1915, after which he was a student at the Aviation School at San Diego, California. He received his wings on May 15, 1916, becoming one of the Army's first pilots.

In June 1916, he went to Columbus, New Mexico, serving with the 1st Aero Squadron, the air arm of General Pershing's Punitive Expedition into Mexico. On July 1, 1916, Spaatz was promoted to first lieutenant, and in November 1916, joined the 3rd Aero Squadron in San Antonio, Texas. He assumed command of the 5th Aero Squadron in San Antonio on May 5, 1917. He was promoted to captain in the same month. In July, he became commander of the 31st Aero Squadron, also in San Antonio. He took this unit to France in late September 1917 to join the American Expeditionary Forces fighting in France. He commanded the 31st Aero Squadron until November 15, 1917, when he joined the American Aviation School at Issoudun as the officer in charge. Except for one month at the British front, he stayed there until August 30, 1918. On June 17, 1918, he received a temporary promotion to major. He joined the 2nd Pursuit Group at the front, September 2-21, serving as pursuit pilot in the 13th Aero Squadron, and was promoted to flight leader. He was officially credited with having shot down three German Fokker planes, and was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for heroism in action during the St. Mihiel and the Meuse-Argonne offensives.

Major Spaatz returned to the United States in October 1918 and served in California and Texas. He left San Diego, California, on April 10, 1919, to take charge of a touring flying circus formed to assist in the Victory Loan Drive. He became assistant department Air Service officer for the Western Department on July 29, 1919. He reverted to his permanent rank of captain on February 27, 1920, but was promoted to major on July 1, 1920. From October 8 to 11, 1920, he participated in the Transcontinental Reliability and Endurance Test from California to New York. He commanded Kelly Field Texas, from October 5, 1920, to February 1921, served as air officer of the Eighth Corps Area until November 1921, and was commanding officer of the 1st Pursuit Group, first at Ellington Field Texas, then Selfridge Field Michigan, until September 24, 1924. He graduated from the Air Service Tactical School at Langley Field, Virginia, in June 1925, then served in the office of the chief of the Air Corps in Washington, D.C.

During the 1920s and 1930s, Spaatz was a strong supporter of General Billy Mitchell, and like many officers who supported Mitchell, spent a long time in grade, in his case, 15 years as a major. He served as a defense witness at the Mitchell court-martial.

From January 1 - 7, 1929, Major Spaatz commanded the Army plane "Question Mark" in its historic refueling endurance flight over Los Angeles and vicinity. This plane stayed aloft 150 hours, 40 minutes and 15 seconds. For this record feat he was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross.

He commanded the 7th Bombardment Group at Rockwell Field, California, from May 1, 1929, to October 29, 1931, and the 1st Bombardment Wing at March Field, California, until June 10, 1933. This was followed by service in the office of the chief of the Air Corps, Washington, D.C., during which he became chief of the training and operations division. In August 1935, he enrolled in the Army Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and while there, was promoted to lieutenant colonel. He graduated in June 1936, and then served at Langley Field, Virginia, until January 1939, when he returned to the office of the chief of the Air Corps in Washington as assistant executive officer. In November 1939, he received a temporary promotion to colonel.

During the Battle of Britain in 1940, as the Luftwaffe vainly tried to defeat the Royal Air Force, he spent several weeks in England as a special military observer, returning to Washington, D.C. in late August 1940 to become chief of the materiel division of the Air Corps. On October 2, 1940, he received a temporary promotion to brigadier general and became chief of the plans division of the Air Corps in November 1940. He was named chief of the Air Staff at Army Air Force headquarters in July 1941.

On January 26, 1942, a few weeks after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, he was assigned as chief of the Air Force Combat Command, Bolling Field, District of Columbia, with the rank of temporary major general effective January 28. He became commanding general, Eighth Air Force, on May 5, 1942, and began planning the American air effort in Europe. In July 1942, he was transferred to the European Theater of Operations with the Eighth Air Force, and remained commander until November 30, 1942. His headquarters was at Bushy Park, a suburb of London. From July 7, 1942 onward, he was also the commander of United States Army Air Forces in the European Theater and Allied Air Forces commander under Eisenhower. Spaatz was a strong believer in the principle of joint operations by land, sea, and air to win the final victory. He believed that fighter planes should be used to defend bombers and for offensive patrols while bombers should be used for defensive as well as offensive power. Air power should be used for observation, counterattack, and ground attack in collaboration with Army operations. It was he who advocated the concept of precision daylight bombing against a strongly defended enemy, then an untested theory. Operations in 1944 vindicated his beliefs, and the accomplishments of his United States Strategic Air Forces in 1944 won for him the Robert J. Collier trophy for that year. This trophy was awarded annually to the American making the outstanding contribution to aviation.

On December 1, 1942, Major General Spaatz was succeeded as commander of the Eighth Air Force by Lieutenant General Ira Eaker. Spaatz then went to North Africa to reorganize the Allied air forces there for General Dwight D. Eisenhower. Spaatz organized and after February 1943, commanded the Allied Northwest African Air Forces. From March 1 through December 21, 1943, he also commanded the Twelfth Air Force, a unit of the Northwest African Air Forces, which took part in both the North African and Sicily campaigns. On March 12, 1943, he received temporary promotion to lieutenant general. After Rommel's Afrika Korps had been driven out of North Africa and the invasion of Italy launched, Spaatz became deputy commander under Air Marshal Tedder of the Mediterranean Allied Air Forces, which included the Twelfth Air Force in Africa and the Fifteenth Air Force and the Royal Air Force in Italy.

On January 6, 1944, he returned to England to once again assume command of Eighth Air Force, and reorganized it to create the United States Strategic Air Forces in Europe (USSTAF) on February 22, 1944. On that date, Eighth Air Force was redesignated the United States Strategic Air Forces in Europe, and the VIII Bomber Command was redesignated Eighth Air Force. General Spaatz received a temporary promotion to general on March 11, 1945, and remained as commander of the USSTAF until June 3, 1945. The headquarters of the USSTAF remained at Bushy Park, a suburb of London, until moving to St Germaine-en-Laye, a suburb of Paris, in September 1944. General Spaatz was instrumental in planning the pre-invasion phase as well as the ensuing strategic daylight bombing campaign of Germany. The USSTAF coordinated Army Air Force activities in the European, African, and Mediterranean theater of operations, exercising some operational control over Eighth and Fifteenth Air Forces. The command had responsibility for all deep bombing missions against the German homeland. General Spaatz' use of air power neutralized the Luftwaffe, paralyzed the vital industries of the German Reich, and disrupted Germany's resources to an irreparable degree. His command paved the way for the Allied land invasion of Europe. Today's United States Air Forces in Europe traces its lineage through the USSTAF to Eighth Air Force.

In June 1945, he was assigned to Headquarters Army Air Forces, Washington, D.C., and in July 1945, he became commander of the United States Strategic Air Forces in the Pacific, with headquarters on Guam. From there, he supervised the final strategic bombing of Japan by B-29s, including the two atomic bomb missions. He was present at all three signings of unconditional surrender by the enemy--at Rheims, at Berlin, and at Tokyo.

In October 1945, he was assigned to Headquarters Army Air Forces in Washington, D.C., and in February 1946, he became acting commanding general, Army Air Forces, Washington, D.C., succeeding General Henry (Hap) Arnold. On March 1, 1946, General Spaatz became commander in chief of the Army Air Forces. In September 1947, he became the first chief of staff of an independent United States Air Force. He held this position until he retired on June 30, 1948, with the rank of general.

He served subsequently as chairman of the Civil Air Patrol and for a time contributed a column on national security affairs to Newsweek magazine. He was a member of the committee that chose Colorado Springs, Colorado, as the site of the Air Force Academy. General Spaatz died in Washington, D.C. on July 14, 1974, and was buried in the cemetery of the Air Force Academy.

He was rated as a command pilot and combat observer. His many military awards and decorations included the Distinguished Service Cross, the Distinguished Service Medal with two oak leaf clusters, the Legion of Merit, the Distinguished Flying Cross, the Bronze Star, the Mexican Interior Campaign ribbon, the World War I ribbon with three bronze service stars (battle stars), the pre-Pearl Harbor ribbon with one star, the European Theater ribbon with six stars, the Pacific Theater ribbons, the American Theater ribbon, and the World War II Victory ribbon. He was a Grand Officer of the French Legion of Honor, wore the French Croix de Guerre with palm, and was a Grand Commander of the British Empire. He also was awarded the Soviet Union's Second Order of Suvorov and Poland's Polonia Restituta, Commander's Cross with Star.

He was married in 1917 to Miss Ruth Harrison, daughter of Colonel Ralph Harrison, a Regular Army cavalry officer. He had three daughters: Katherine, Rebecca, and Carla.

PERSONAL FACT SHEET - GENERAL CARL A. SPAATZ

A. Personal Data:

1. Born - June 28, 1891; Boyertown, PA.
2. Married - July 26, 1917; Ruth Harrison
Children - Katherine, Rebecca, and Carla.
3. Retired - June 30, 1948.
4. Died - Washington, D.C., July 14, 1974; buried at Air Force Academy.

B. Education:

Graduated - United States Military Academy, West Point, NY, 1914; Signal Corps Aviation School, San Diego, CA, 1916; Air Service Tactical School, Langley Field VA, 1925; Army Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth KS, 1936.

C. Service:

1. March 1, 1910 - June 12, 1914, cadet, United States Military Academy, West Point, NY, commissioned a second lieutenant in Infantry.
2. October 4, 1914 - October 13, 1915, duties with Twenty-Fifth United States Infantry, Schofield Barracks Hawaii.
3. October 13, 1915 - May 15, 1916, student, Signal Corps Aviation School at San Diego, CA.
4. June 8 - November 1916, pilot, 1st Aero Squadron, Columbus, NM, serving with General Pershing's Punitive Expedition into Mexico.
5. November 1916 - May 5, 1917, pilot, 3rd Aero Squadron, San Antonio, TX.
6. May 5 - July 1917, commander, 5th Aero Squadron, San Antonio, TX.
7. July - November 15, 1917, commander, 31st Aero Squadron, San Antonio, TX and American Expeditionary Forces, France.
8. May 15, 1917 - August 30, 1918, officer in charge, American Aviation School, Issoudun, France.

9. September 2 - 21, 1918, pursuit pilot and flight leader, 13th Aero Squadron, 2nd Pursuit Group, Toul, France.
10. April 10 - July 29, 1919, officer in charge, Army flying circus, Victory Loan Drive.
11. July 29, 1919 - July 1920, assistant department Air Service officer, Western Department, San Francisco, CA.
12. July 1, 1920, transferred to Air Service.
13. July - October 1920, commanding officer, Mather Field CA.
14. October 5, 1920 - February 1921, commanding officer, Kelly Field TX. From October 8 to 11, 1920, he participated in the Transcontinental Reliability and Endurance Test from California to New York.
15. February - November 1921, air officer, Eighth Corps Area, Fort Sam Houston TX.
16. November 1921 - September 24, 1924, commander, 1st Pursuit Group, Ellington Field TX and Selfridge Field MI.
17. September 24, 1924 - June 1925, student, Air Service Tactical School at Langley Field VA.
18. July 1925 - April 1929, duty, office of the chief of the Air Corps, Washington, D.C.
19. January 1 - 7, 1929, commanded and co-piloted the Army plane "Question Mark" in its historic refueling endurance flight over Los Angeles and vicinity. This plane stayed aloft 150 hours, 40 minutes and 15 seconds.
20. May 1, 1929 - October 29, 1931, commander, 7th Bombardment Group and later commanding officer of Rockwell Field CA.
21. November 1, 1931 - June 10, 1933, commander, 1st Bombardment Wing, March Field CA.
22. June 1933 - August 1935, chief, training and operations division, office of the chief of the Air Corps, Washington, D.C.
23. August 1935 - June 1936, student, Army Command and General Staff School, Fort Leavenworth KS.

24. July 1936 - January 1939, executive officer, 2nd Wing, General Headquarters, Air Force, Langley Field VA.
25. January 1939 - July 1940, assistant executive officer, office of the chief of Air Corps, Washington, D.C.
26. July - August 1940, special military observer, England.
27. August - October 1940, chief, materiel division, office of the Chief of Air Corps, Washington, D.C.
28. November 1940 - July 1941, chief, plans division, office of the chief of the Air Corps, Washington, D.C.
29. July 1941 - January 1942, chief of the Air Staff, HQ Army Air Force, Washington, D.C.
30. January 26 - May 4, 1942, chief, Air Force Combat Command, Bolling Field, D.C.
31. May 5 - November 30, 1942, commander, Eighth Air Force, Bolling Field, D.C. (moved to England May - June 1942, with headquarters opening in London June 18).
32. July 7 - November 30, 1942, commander, United States Army Air Forces in the European Theater, London, England.
33. February - July 1943, commander, Northwest African Air Forces, Algeria.
34. March - December 21, 1943, commander, Twelfth Air Force, Algeria.
35. 1943 - December 21, 1944, deputy commander, Mediterranean Allied Air Forces, which included the Twelfth Air Force in Africa and the Fifteenth Air Force and the Royal Air Force in Italy.
36. January 6 - June 3, 1945, commander, Eighth Air Force (redesignated as United States Strategic Air Forces in Europe, February 22, 1944), London, England; moved to St Germain-en-Laye (suburb of Paris), September 1944.
37. June - July 1945, assigned to Headquarters Army Air Forces, Washington, D.C.
38. July - October 1945, commander, United States Strategic Air Forces in the Pacific, Guam.

39. October 1945 - February 1946, assigned to Headquarters Army Air Forces (on leave), Washington, D.C.
40. February 10 - March 1, 1946, acting commanding general, Army Air Forces, Washington, D.C.
41. March 1, 1946 - September 1947, commander in chief, Army Air Forces, Washington, D.C.
42. September 26, 1947 - June 30, 1948, first chief of staff, United States Air Force, Washington, D.C.

D. Decorations and Service Awards:

Distinguished Service Cross (World War I)
 Distinguished Service Medal with three oak leaf clusters
 Legion of Merit
 Distinguished Flying Cross
 Bronze Star
 Mexican Interior Campaign ribbon
 World War I Victory Medal with three bronze service stars (battle stars)
 American Defense Service Medal
 Pre-Pearl Harbor ribbon with one star
 European Theater Medal with six bronze stars
 Asia-Pacific Theater Medal
 American Theater Medal
 World War II Victory Medal
 Grand Officer of the French Legion of Honor
 French Croix de Guerre with palm
 Knight Commander, Order of the British Empire
 Knight, Grand Cross, Order of the British Empire
 Belgian Order of the Crown with palm
 Belgian Croix de Guerre with palm
 Order of Suvorov, Second Degree (Soviet Union)
 Commander's Cross with star, Polish Order of Polonia
 Netherlands Order of Orange Nassau
 Robert J. Collier Trophy for 1944

E. Effective Date of Promotions:

<u>Grade</u>	<u>Temporary</u>	<u>Permanent</u>
Second Lieutenant		Jun 12, 1914
First Lieutenant		Jul 1, 1916

Captain	May 15, 1917	Dec 18, 1922
Major	Jun 17, 1918	Feb 1, 1923
Lieutenant Colonel		Sep 16, 1935
Colonel	Nov 7, 1939	Sep 17, 1942
Brigadier General	Oct 2, 1940	Sep 1, 1943
Major General	Jan 28, 1942	Oct 5, 1944
Lieutenant General	Mar 12, 1943	
General	Mar 11, 1945	Jun 30, 1948



Lt Gen Ira C. Eaker
1 Dec 1942 - 6 Jan 1944

GENERAL IRA C. EAKER

Ira Clarence Eaker was born in Field Creek, a town in the hill country of Texas, on April 13, 1896, and was raised in southeastern Oklahoma near Durant. In 1917, he graduated from Southeastern Normal College in Durant, Oklahoma, and entered First Officers' Training Camp. He received his commission as a second lieutenant in the Infantry Reserve on August 15, 1917. He was promoted to first lieutenant in June 1918. After completing flying instruction at Austin and Kelly Field, Texas, he received his pilot's rating in October 1919.

During the interwar period, he held a number of interesting flying and administrative positions. He was adjutant at Rockwell Field, California, briefly in 1919. On July 1, 1920, he transferred to the Air Service and was promoted to captain, a rank he was to retain for 15 years. He was soon assigned to the Philippines. From September 20, 1920 to September 2, 1921, he served successively as executive officer, assistant department air officer, and department air officer, Philippine Department in Manila. Upon returning to the United States in early 1922, he was assigned to Mitchel Field, New York, and between January 21, 1922 and September 19, 1923, he served as commanding officer of the 5th Aero Squadron and later was post adjutant.

In September 1923, Captain Eaker became an executive assistant to General Mason Patrick, chief of the Air Service, a job Captain Eaker held until October 26, 1926. It was this job that first gained him the recognition that allowed him to be selected for a series of historic flights. The first one was the Pan-American Goodwill Flight to South America between December 21, 1926 and May 2, 1927. He piloted one of the planes and was deputy commanding officer of the operation which made a 22,065 mile tour of Central and South America. Returning to Washington, D.C. in May 1927, he became executive officer, office of Assistant Secretary of War, retaining this position until September 8, 1928. He then served as operations officer and line maintenance officer, Bolling Field, D.C., until June 6, 1932. While assigned at Bolling, he participated in another historic flight. From January 1 - 7, 1929, he was one of the pilots in the flight of Army plane "Question Mark." It set a world endurance record of 150 hours, 40 minutes, 15 seconds, keeping aloft over Los Angeles with the use of mid-air refueling. In 1930, he made the first transcontinental flight using in-flight refueling, flying from San Francisco to Mitchel Field New York.

After his tour at Bolling, Captain Eaker returned to college. He originally wanted to be a lawyer and consequently, had studied law at the University of the Philippines in 1920-1921 and the Columbia Law School in 1922-1923. He now went to the University of Southern California where he received a degree in journalism in 1933. Captain Eaker put his journalistic training to good use. He published several articles publicizing the role of airpower and in 1936, he and his good friend Brigadier General Henry "Hap" Arnold published a book entitled This Flying Game. This book was a popular account of the history of flight which extolled its virtues from both a military and civilian standpoint. Their collaborative efforts resulted in two other works, Winged Warfare (1941) and Army

Flyer (1942). Winged Warfare stressed the need for an Air Force separate from the Army and Navy. It also advocated the separation of air fighting echelons into three subordinate commands--a fighter command, a bomber command, and a home defense command.

Between October 1933 and October 1934, Captain Eaker was commanding officer of the 34th Pursuit Squadron at March Field California. While assigned there he became involved with the Army's emergency airmail operations. From February 12 to May 11, 1934, he was on detached service as commanding officer, Air Mail Route No. 4, Army Air Corps Mail Operations, Western Zone, with headquarters at Salt Lake City, Utah. Following his assignment with the 34th Pursuit Squadron, he remained at March Field until July 26, 1935, serving as operations officer, intelligence officer, and commanding officer of the 17th Attack Group. During this tour, in April 1935, he was promoted to major. For the rest of July and August 1936, Major Eaker again was placed on detached service, this time aboard the aircraft carrier Lexington to observe Navy maneuvers at Hawaii and Guam. In early June 1936, Major Eaker once again won acclaim by making a record setting flight. He flew from Mitchel Field, New York, to March Field, California, with his plane's cockpit hooded (except during refueling stops), successfully making the first transcontinental flight using only instruments.

During this time, Major Eaker also took advantage of opportunities to further his formal education. In addition to attending the Air Corps Tactical School at Maxwell Field, Alabama, in 1935 and 1936, he also attended the Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, in 1937.

Eaker was heavily involved in the Air Corps' prewar expansion. From July 1937 through November 1940, he was assistant chief, and later chief, of the information division in the office of the Chief of the Air Corps in Washington, D.C. He was promoted to lieutenant colonel in August 1940. In November 1940, he became commanding officer of the 20th Pursuit Group at Hamilton Field, California, with promotion to colonel in December 1940. He remained with the 20th until August 1941 when he was sent to England on special duty. England by this time stood alone against Nazi Germany, the other European powers having been defeated. Major Eaker was sent to England to observe the Royal Air Force in action during August and September 1941. Upon returning to the United States, Colonel Eaker was assigned to Mitchel Field, New York, where he stayed until the United States entered the war.

It was at this point that Colonel Eaker's illustrious combat career began. His wartime service consisted of two main parts: from 1942 to the end of 1943, he headed the United States bombing efforts in Great Britain, and from 1944 to April 1945, he commanded the Allied Air Forces in the Mediterranean theater. His first task was to organize and forge the United States bomber force in England into a formidable instrument of war. The American strategic air arm began to take shape in February 1942 when Eaker, a newly promoted brigadier general, arrived in England with his small staff to be commander of the first American air headquarters in Europe, the VIII Bomber Command,

the forerunner to today's Eighth Air Force. They quickly assimilated the Royal Air Force's experience into their own thinking, and by May, the Americans were ready to start ferrying Eighth Air Force formations across the Atlantic under the codename Bollero. Brigadier General Eaker and other United States commanders insisted that their B-17s be used primarily for precision daylight raids, since this was the mission for which the aircrews were being trained and the aircraft equipped. When the first American bombing raid against the Continent took place (against Rouen in northern France) on August 17, 1942, Eaker himself flew one of the aircraft. In September 1942, he received his second star.

On December 1, 1942, Major General Eaker was named commander of the entire Eighth Air Force, replacing Major General Carl Spaatz. By midyear, with an increasing number of aircrews, bombers, and spare parts becoming available, the British and Americans were able to commence their Combined Bomber Offensive. Eaker was promoted to lieutenant general in September 1943, and in October, was given the additional duty as commanding general of the Army Air Forces in United Kingdom. He continued in these key positions until January 6, 1944, when General Spaatz activated the United States Strategic Air Forces in Europe, which consolidated the responsibilities of both Eighth Air Force and the Army Air Forces in United Kingdom into one organization.

Effective January 15, 1944, General Arnold appointed Lieutenant General Eaker commander of the Mediterranean Allied Air Forces. It was a most demanding and complex assignment. He had to move the command organization forward from North Africa to Italy as Europe became the center of operations. He had to coordinate the efforts of his strategic bombers with the B-17s and B-24 that were being flown against German targets from England. He had to support, with tactical as well as strategic aircraft, ground operations in Italy, and he had to continue the bombing offensive against the Balkans. As he did in Northern Europe, he flew many of the missions. In March 1944, he planned the bombing of the monastery at Monte Cassino. In June 1944, he led the first shuttle bombing raid from Italy to Germany using the Soviet Union as the eastern terminus. In August of the same year, he was air commander in chief of Operation Dragoon, the Allied invasion of southern France, and again participated by flying a fighter plane supporting the invasion. He had 5,000 aircraft whereas the Germans had only 200; his forces destroyed the German defenses and the "Mediterranean Wall." Lieutenant General Eaker remained commander of the Mediterranean Allied Air Forces until March 25, 1945.

On April 30, 1945, near the war's end, Lieutenant General Eaker was named deputy commander of the Army Air Forces in Washington, D.C. He remained in this important administrative post until August 31, 1947, helping plan the creation of the United States Air Force as a separate service. He retired on August 31, 1947, at age 51, after 30 years of service. Almost 40 years later he received his fourth star. On April 26, 1985, when Eaker was 89 years old, Congress passed special legislation awarding four-star status to Lieutenant Generals Eaker and Doolittle.

After retirement, he became vice president of Hughes Tool Company, with responsibility for guiding the Hughes Aircraft Company. In 1957, he left Hughes to become a vice president and director of Douglas Aircraft Company. Also in 1957, he began writing a syndicated weekly column on military affairs, which appeared in over 180 newspapers and which continued for 18 years.

Lieutenant General Eaker was rated as a command pilot with more than 12,000 hours. He was also rated as a combat observer and a technical observer.

During his military career he received many awards and decorations, including the Distinguished Service Medal with one oak leaf cluster; Navy Distinguished Service Medal; Legion of Merit; Silver Star; Distinguished Flying Cross with one oak leaf cluster; Air Medal; World War I Victory Medal; American Defense Service Medal; American Theater Medal; World War II Victory Medal; European-African Middle Eastern Theater Medal; Knight Commander, British Order of the Bath; Knight Commander, Order of British Empire; Bolivian Order of Condor of the Andes; Chilean Order Al Merito (Officer); Peruvian Order of the Sun of Peru, Officer; French Legion of Honor, Grand Officer; French Croix de Guerre with palm; Grand Officer, Brazilian Order of the Southern Cross; Brazilian Order of Aeronautical Merit; Italian Grand Master of the Order of Saints Maurice and Lazarus; Polish Order of the Gold Cross of Merit, with swords; Russian Order of Kutusov, Second Degree; Venezuelan Order of the Liberator, Officer; and Yugoslavian Order of the Partisan Star, First Class.

Lieutenant General Eaker married the former Ruth Apperson on November 23, 1931. He died on August 6, 1987.

GENERAL IRA C. EAKER

A. Personal Data:

1. Born - April 13, 1896; Field Creek, TX.
2. Married - November 23, 1931, Ruth Apperson
Children - none
3. Retired - August 31, 1947
4. Died - August 6, 1987

B. Education:

Attended - University of the Philippines, 1920-1921; Columbia University, Law School, New York, NY, 1923-1924; George Washington University Law School, Washington, D.C., 1924-1926. Graduated - Bachelor of Science degree, Southeastern Normal College, OK, 1917; flying training, Austin, TX, and Kelly Field, TX, 1918; Bachelor of Arts degree in Journalism, University of Southern California, 1933; Air Corps Tactical School, Maxwell Field, AL, 1936; Command and General Staff School, Fort Leavenworth KS, 1937.

C. Service:

1. c. June - August 15, 1917, training, First Officers' Training Camp and commissioned as second lieutenant in the Infantry Reserve.
2. Early 1919 - October 1919, student, flying training at Austin and Kelly Field TX.
3. October 1919 - September 1920, duty Rockwell Field CA.
4. July 1, 1920, transferred to Air Service.
5. September 20, 1920 - September 2, 1921, successively executive officer, assistant department air officer, and department air officer, Philippine Department, Manila, the Philippines.
6. January 2, 1922 - September 19, 1923, successively commanding officer, 5th Aero Squadron and post adjutant, Mitchel Field NY.
7. September 1923 - October 26, 1926, executive assistant to chief of the Air Service, Washington, D.C.

8. December 21, 1926 - May 2, 1927, pilot and deputy commanding officer,. 20,065 mile Pan-American Good-Will Flight, Central and South America.
9. c. May 1927 - September 8, 1928, executive officer, office of assistant Secretary of War, Washington, D.C.
10. September 1928 - June 6, 1932, operations officer and line maintenance officer, Bolling Field, D.C.
11. January 1 - 7, 1929, one of the pilots in the flight of Army plane "Question Mark" when it set a world endurance record of 150 hours, 40 minutes, 15 seconds, keeping aloft over Los Angeles with the use of mid-air refueling.
12. 1930, made the first transcontinental flight using in-flight refueling, flying from San Francisco to Mitchel Field NY.
13. October 1933 - October 31, 1934, commanding officer, 34th Pursuit Squadron, March Field CA.
14. February 12 - May 11, 1934, detached service as commanding officer, Air Mail Route No. 4, Army Air Corps Mail Operations, Western Zone, Salt Lake City, UT.
15. c. November 1934 - July 26, 1935, commanding officer, operations officer, and intelligence officer, 17th Attack Group, March Field CA.
16. July - August 1935, detached service, Navy maneuvers, Hawaii and Guam, aboard aircraft carrier Lexington.
17. September 1935 - May 1936, student, Air Corps Tactical School, Maxwell Field AL.
18. June 1936, flew from Mitchel Field NY to March Field CA with his plane's cockpit hooded (except during refueling stops), making the first transcontinental flight using only instruments.
19. 1937, student, Command and General Staff School, Fort Leavenworth KS.
20. c. July 1937 - November 1940, assistant chief, and later chief, information division, office of the Chief of the Air Corps, Washington, D.C.
21. November 1940 - August 1941, commanding officer, 20th Pursuit Group, Hamilton Field CA.

22. August - September 1941, special duty with Royal Air Force, England, observation of fighter aircraft and methods.
23. September 18, 1941 - January 1942, duty, Mitchel Field NY.
24. January 31, 1942, designated commanding general for bomber command of United States Forces in British Isles.
25. February 22 - November 30, 1942, commanding general, USA Bomber Command, (became VIII Bomber Comd), Daws Hill and High Wycombe, England. Also commanding general, HQ Detachment, Eighth Air Force, May 19 to June 18, 1942.
26. December 1, 1942 - January 6, 1944, commanding general, Eighth Air Force, Bushy Park (suburb of London), England, with additional duty as commanding general, Army Air Forces in United Kingdom, October 1943 to January 6, 1944.
27. January 15, 1944 - March 25, 1945, commander in chief, Mediterranean Allied Air Forces.
28. April 30, 1945 - August 31, 1947, deputy commanding general, HQ Army Air Forces, Washington, D.C.

D. Decorations and Service Awards:

Distinguished Service Medal with one oak leaf cluster
 Navy Distinguished Service Medal
 Legion of Merit
 Silver Star
 Distinguished Flying Cross with one oak leaf cluster
 Air Medal
 World War I Victory Medal
 American Defense Service Medal
 American Theater Medal
 World War II Victory Medal
 European-African Middle Eastern Theater Medal
 Knight Commander, British Order of the Bath
 Knight Commander, Order of British Empire
 Bolivian Order of Condor of the Andes
 Chilean Order Al Merito (Officer)
 Peruvian Order of the Sun of Peru, Officer
 French Legion of Honor, Grand Officer
 French Croix de Guerre with palm

Grand Officer, Brazilian Order of the Southern Cross
 Brazilian Order of Aeronautical Merit
 Italian Grand Master of the Order of Saints Maurice and Lazarus
 Polish Order of the Gold Cross of Merit, with swords
 Russian Order of Kutusov, Second Degree
 Venezuelan Order of the Liberator, Officer
 Yugoslavian Order of the Partisan Star, First Class

E. Effective Dates of Promotions:

<u>Grade</u>	<u>Temporary</u>	<u>Permanent</u>
Second Lieutenant (Reserves)		Aug 15, 1917
Second Lieutenant (Regular)		Oct 26, 1917
First Lieutenant	Jun 17, 1918	Sep 6, 1919
Captain		Jul 1, 1920
Major	Apr 20, 1935	Aug 1, 1935
Lieutenant Colonel	Dec 1, 1937	Aug 18, 1940
Colonel	Dec 30, 1940	Dec 24, 1941
Brigadier General	Jan 17, 1942	Sep 1, 1943
Major General	Sep 7, 1942	Dec 1, 1943
Lieutenant General	Sep 13, 1943	
General	Apr 26, 1985*	

* Awarded by special Congressional legislation prompted by Senator Barry Goldwater.



Lt Gen John K. Cannon
3 Jun 1945 - 13 Jun 1945
4 Jul 1945 - 3 Aug 1945
13 Aug 1945 - 2 Mar 1946
16 Oct 1948 - 22 Jan 1951

GENERAL JOHN K. CANNON

John Kenneth Cannon was born in Salt Lake City, Utah, on March 9, 1892. He graduated from the Utah Agricultural College with a bachelor of science degree in 1914, and was appointed a second lieutenant in the Infantry Reserve on November 27, 1917. He was promoted to first lieutenant on July 24, 1918, and was honorably discharged on September 23, 1919. During this period, he was on duty with the 24th Machine Gun Battalion at Camp Fremont, California; Camp Mills, New York; and Camp Lee, Virginia; and served as Professor of Military Science and Tactics in the public schools in Salt Lake City, Utah. He was enroute to France when World War I ended. Upon returning to the United States, he was stationed at the Presidio in San Francisco.

On July 1, 1920, Cannon was commissioned a first lieutenant of Infantry, Regular Army. He stayed with the 32nd Infantry at the Presidio from September to November 1920; and with the 24th Infantry at Camp Furlong, Columbus, New Mexico, until April 1921, when he was attached to the Air Service. He then went to the Air Service Pilots School at Carlstrom Field, Florida, where he trained and received his pilot's rating. He graduated from the Air Service Pilots School at Kelly Field, Texas, in December 1921, and the Air Service Pursuit School, Ellington Field, Texas, in June 1922. He next served as engineer and operations officer with the 39th Squadron, Kelly Field, Texas, to August 1922; and as instructor at the Air Corps Advanced Flying School and with the 10th School Group at Kelly Field, Texas, until January 1925.

Lieutenant Cannon then received orders to Hawaii where he served with the 6th Pursuit Squadron at Luke Field until March 1926; and as group operations officer of the 5th Composite Group until March 1928. Upon his return to the United States, he served as commanding officer, 94th Pursuit Squadron, at Selfridge Field, Michigan, until January 1929. He was promoted to captain in August 1929. After pursuing a short course at the Flying Instructors School at Kelly Field Texas, he was an instructor, Pursuit Section Air Corps Advanced Flying School at Kelly Field until August 1931, after which when he directed training at the Air Corps Primary Flying School, Randolph Field, Texas until January 1932 and the Air Corps Training Center, also at Randolph Field, until August 1935. He was promoted to major in March 1935. He graduated from the Air Corps Tactical School, Maxwell Field, Alabama in June 1936 and from the Command and General Staff School, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, in June 1937.

Major Cannon was then assigned to March Field, California. In July 1938, he was selected to establish and serve as chief of the first United States Air Corps mission in South America, at Buenos Aires, Argentina. While there, he was promoted to lieutenant colonel in March 1940 and to colonel in January 1941. After staying there three years, he returned to the United States in October 1941 to serve as the chief of staff of First Air Force, Mitchel Field, New York. In late February 1942, Colonel Cannon became commanding general of the I Interceptor Command, also at Mitchel Field and a brigadier general. This was the

nerve center of air defense activities of the entire Atlantic coast, which were so important during the early days following the outbreak of war. In May 1942, this command was redesignated as the 1st Fighter Command.

In September 1942, General Cannon was given an unannounced overseas assignment, becoming commanding general of the XII Air Support Command on September 22. He moved the unit to French Morocco in early November 1942 as part of the Western Task Force invading North Africa. He remained commander until December 30, 1942. On January 1, 1943, he became the commanding general of the XII Bomber Command in Algeria, and served with this command until February 26, 1943. During March and April 1943, he organized an air training command for the Mediterranean Theater. For two weeks in May (May 12 - 24), he once again commanded the XII Tactical Air Command (formerly the XII Air Support Command) in Tunisia before becoming in late May deputy commander of the Allied Tactical Air Force in the Sicilian campaign and the invasion of Italy. He was promoted to major general in June 1943 and on December 21, 1943, assumed command of the Twelfth Air Force in Italy. He was responsible for all air operations for the invasion of southern Europe in August 1944. In March 1945, he was promoted to lieutenant general and made commanding general of all Allied Air Forces in the Mediterranean Theater of Operations.

On June 3, 1945, with the war in Europe over, he replaced General Carl Spaatz as commanding general of the United States Strategic Air Forces in Europe. General Spaatz returned as commander on June 13, only to relinquish command again to General Cannon on July 4, 1945. He remained commanding general until March 2, 1946. During this year, the United States Strategic Air Forces in Europe was redesignated the United States Air Forces in Europe (USAFE). At the end of the war, the Army Air Forces had developed a network of 241 airfields in France, Belgium, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, and Germany. It was the job of USAFE to redeploy personnel and equipment either to the United States or to the war in the Pacific. During June 1945, the first full month of the redeployment, over 62,000 men left the European theater. As the occupation force, USAFE's basic mission was to disarm the German Air Force, assist in the occupation of Germany, and dispose of surplus wartime property. By mid-August 1945, the command had redeployed over 1,200 airplanes and 144,00 personnel--almost one-third of its total force and by December another 251,000 men were redeployed, dropping USAFE's military strength to 64,349. On September 28, 1945, USAFE officially moved its headquarters from St Germaine-en-Laye, just outside of Paris, to the former Government House for the Hesse-Nassau region in downtown Wiesbaden, Germany.

On April 15, 1946, Lieutenant General Cannon became commanding general of Air Training Command at Barksdale Field, Louisiana, and remained as commander until October 15, 1948. On October 16, 1948, he returned to Europe to become, for the third time, commanding general and later commander in chief of USAFE. During this third tour, the Cold War heated up. During the first half of 1948, Czechoslovakia was forced into the Communist Bloc and the Soviet Union imposed the blockade on Berlin in an attempt to

force the Allied powers to abandon the city. The three year period of reduction in USAFE came to an abrupt end with the inauguration of the Berlin Airlift, code named "Operation Vittles." By the close of the Berlin Airlift, USAFE mission emphasis had shifted from occupational duties to wartime readiness. When the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) was created in April 1949, USAFE was given the task of helping supply and train allied forces. In late 1949, commanders of USAFE were appointed as Joint Chiefs of Staff Joint Representatives in Europe and appointed to membership in the Joint American Military Advisory Group in Europe. On January 16, 1950, the title, commanding general, USAFE, was changed to commander in chief, USAFE, who became responsible for all United States Air Force matters in Europe. Lieutenant General Cannon relinquished command of USAFE on January 20, 1951.

On January 25, 1951, Lieutenant General Cannon became commander of Tactical Air Command at Langley Air Force Base, Virginia and was promoted to full general on October 29, 1951. He retired from this position on March 31, 1954, and died of a heart attack on January 12, 1955, at his home in Arcadia, California. He was buried in Arlington National Cemetery, Washington, D.C.

General Cannon was awarded several decorations during his career. These included the Distinguished Service Medal, the Legion of Merit, the Bronze Star, the Air Medal, and decorations from Great Britain, France, Italy, Poland, Yugoslavia, and Morocco.

General Cannon was married to the former LaVon Bennion from Salt Lake City, Utah. They had three daughters.

PERSONAL FACT SHEET - GENERAL JOHN K. CANNON

A. Personal Data:

1. Born - March 9, 1892; Salt Lake City, UT.
2. Married - LaVon Bennion, Salt Lake City, UT.
Children - three daughters
3. Retired - March 31, 1954.
4. Died - January 12, 1955; Arcadia, CA.
Buried - Arlington National Cemetery, Washington, D.C.

B. Education:

Graduated - Utah Agricultural College, bachelor of science degree, 1914; Air Service Pilots School, Carlstrom Field, FL, 1921; Air Service Pursuit School, Ellington Field TX, 1922; Flying Instructors School, Kelly Field TX, 1929; Air Corps Tactical School, Maxwell Field, AL, 1936; Command and General Staff School, Fort Leavenworth KS, 1937.

C. Service:

1. November 27, 1917, appointed second lieutenant, Infantry Reserve, and was honorably discharged as a first lieutenant on September 23, 1919. During this period, he was on duty with the 24th Machine Gun Battalion at Camp Fremont, CA; Camp Mills, NY; and Camp Lee, VA; as professor of military science and tactics, public schools, Salt Lake City, UT; and on Reserve Officers' Training Corps duty at San Francisco, CA.
2. July 1, 1920, commissioned a first lieutenant of Infantry, Regular Army.
3. September - November 1920, duty with the 32nd Infantry, the Presidio of San Francisco, CA.
4. November 1920 - April 1921, duty with the 24th Infantry, Camp Furlong, Columbus, NM.
5. May 1921, assigned to the Air Corps.
6. May - December 1921, student, Air Service Pilots School, Kelly Field TX.

7. December 1921 - June 1922, student, Air Service Pursuit School, Ellington Field TX.
8. June - August 1922, engineer and operations officer, 39th Squadron, Kelly Field TX.
9. August 1922 - January 1923, instructor, Air Corps Advanced Flying School and 10th School Group, Kelly Field TX.
10. January 1925 - March 1926, pilot, 6th Pursuit Squadron, Luke Field, Hawaii.
11. March 1926 - March 1928, group operations officer, 5th Composite Group, Luke Field, Hawaii.
12. March 1928 - January 1929, commanding officer, 94th Pursuit Squadron, Selfridge Field MI.
13. January 1929 - student, Flying Instructors School, Kelly Field TX.
14. c. February 1929 - August 1931, instructor, Pursuit Section Air Corps Advanced Flying School, Kelly Field TX.
15. August 1931 - January 1932, director of training, Air Corps Primary Flying School, Randolph Field TX.
16. January 1932 - August 1935, director of training, Air Corps Training Center, Randolph Field TX.
17. August 1935 - June 1936, student, Air Corps Tactical School, Maxwell Field AL.
18. June 1936 - June 1937, student, Command and General Staff School, Fort Leavenworth KS.
19. June 1937 - July 1938, duty at March Field CA.
20. July 1938 - October 1941, chief of the first United States Air Corps mission to South America, in Buenos Aires, Argentina.
21. October 1941 - late February 1942, chief of staff of First Air Force, Mitchel Field NY.

22. Late February - September 1942, commanding general, I Interceptor Command, Mitchel Field NY. (In May 1942, this command was redesignated as the I Fighter Command).
23. September 22 - c. December 30, 1942, commanding general, XII Air Support Command, French Morocco.
24. January 1 - February 26, 1943, commanding general, XII Bomber Command, Algeria.
25. March - April 1943, organized an air training command for the Mediterranean Theater.
26. May 12 - May 24, 1943, commanding general, XII Tactical Air Command (formerly the XII Air Support Command), Tunisia.
27. Late May - c. December 21, 1943, deputy commander, Allied Tactical Air Force in the Sicilian campaign and the invasion of Italy.
28. December 21, 1943 - c. April 2, 1945, commanding general, Twelfth Air Force, Italy.
29. April 2 - June 3, 1945, commanding general of all Allied Air Forces in the Mediterranean Theater of Operations.
30. June 3 - June 13, 1945 - commanding general, United States Strategic Air Forces in Europe, St Germain-en-Laye (a suburb of Paris), France.
31. July 4, 1945 - March 2, 1946, commanding general, United States Strategic Air Forces in Europe (redesignated United States Air Forces in Europe, August 7, 1945), St Germain-en-Laye (a suburb of Paris), France. (During this period, Maj Gen W. E. Kepner served as temporary commander, August 3-13, 1945).
32. April 15, 1946 - October 15, 1948, commander of Air Training Command, Barksdale Field LA.
33. October 16, 1948 - January 20, 1951, commanding general, and after January 16, 1950, commander in chief, United States Air Forces in Europe, Wiesbaden, West Germany.
34. January 25, 1951 - March 31, 1954, commander of Tactical Air Command, Langley Air Force Base VA.

D. Decorations and Service Awards:

Distinguished Service Medal with three oak leaf clusters
Legion of Merit
Bronze Star
Air Medal
British Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath
Knight Commander of the Order of the British Empire
French Commander of the Legion of Honor
French Croix de Guerre with palm
Italian Grand Officer of the Order of Saints Maurice and Lazarus
Brazilian Commander of the National Order of the Southern Cross
Brazilian Grand Officer of the Order of Aeronautical Merit
Greek Grand Cross of the Order of Phoenix with swords
Yugoslav Order of the partisan Star 1
Chinese Grand Officer of Tashon Paoting
Polish Military Order of Virtuti Militari

E. Effective Dates of Promotions:

<u>Grade</u>	<u>Temporary</u>	<u>Permanent</u>
Second Lieutenant		Nov 27, 1917
First Lieutenant	Jul 24, 1918	Jul 1, 1920
Captain		Aug 8, 1929
Major	Mar 16, 1935	Oct 1, 1938
Lieutenant Colonel	Mar 11, 1940	Feb 4, 1941
Colonel	Jan 9, 1941	
Brigadier General	Feb 27, 1942	
Major General	Jun 2, 1943	
Lieutenant General	Mar 17, 1945	
General	Oct 29, 1951	



Maj Gen Westside T. Larson
30 Jun 1945 - 4 Jul 1945

MAJOR GENERAL WESTSIDE T. LARSON

Westside T. Larson was born in Vernalis, California, on April 18, 1892. He was educated at the Polytechnic College of Engineering in Oakland, California, and became a civil engineer. During World War I, he enlisted in the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps Reserve on October 19, 1917. He completed his Ground School at Berkeley, California, on February 2, 1918, and served briefly at Camp Dick, Dallas, Texas, before moving to Park Field, Texas, for flying training. Following graduation from Park Field, he was commissioned a second lieutenant and placed on active duty on May 18, 1918.

Upon being commissioned, Lieutenant Larson remained at Park Field Texas, transferring to Ellington Field, Texas, in August 1918. There, he was commissioned in the Regular Army as a second lieutenant, Air Service, on July 1, 1920, and was promoted to first lieutenant on that same date. In November 1921, he was assigned to command the 60th Service Squadron at Kelly Field, Texas, and two years later, while at that station, participated in the International Air Races at St Louis, Missouri, in the event for bombers. He remained at Kelly Field until January 1925, when he moved to France Field, Canal Zone, to join first the 63rd Service Squadron and eventually, the 25th Bombardment Squadron. He returned to the United States in March 1928, as a flying instructor in the bombardment section of the Advanced Flying School at Kelly Field, Texas.

Between July 15 and November 4, 1929, he took a special course at the School of Navigation at Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, which qualified him as an aerial navigator. He returned to Kelly Field, Texas, as an instructor at the Air Corps Advanced Flying School in August 1930. He enrolled in the Air Corps Tactical School, Langley Field Virginia, and after graduation in June 1931, became operations officer of the 19th Bombardment Group at Rockwell Field, California. While there, on August 1, 1932, he was promoted to captain. He was transferred to Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, in July 1933, for temporary duty connected with instrument flying and landing. Because of this duty, he received the Mackay Trophy for 1933 "for his pioneering flights in connection with the development of methods and procedure of Aerial Frontier Defense during the year 1933. These flights involved instrument take-offs from both land and water, proceeding to designated points at sea, and return under instrument flying conditions."

Between October and December 1933, he was an instructor at Langley Field, Virginia, then moved to Rockwell Field, California, as operations officer of the 19th Bombardment Group. He served as instrument flying instructor at headquarters of the Western Zone, Army Air Corps Mail Operations, Salt Lake City, Utah, between March and May 1934, when he returned to Rockwell Field to complete his assignment.

Between July and September 1934, Colonel Henry (Hap) Arnold made a record flight from Washington, D.C. to Alaska and back. Captain Larson was a navigation officer on this historic flight. After the flight, he returned to Rockwell Field, where he became commander of the 32nd Bombardment Squadron. While there he was promoted to major on April 20,

1935. He transferred to March Field, California, in October 1935, and remained there until he entered the Command and General Staff School, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, in August 1936. He graduated in June 1937. On February 21, 1940, he became assistant plans and operations officer for the General Headquarters Air Force at Langley Field Virginia. On January 21, 1941, he assumed command of the 13th Bombardment Group at that field. During his command, the group moved from Langley to Orlando, Florida, in early June 6, 1941, and then to Westover Field, Massachusetts, on January 20, 1942. In the early days of World War II, he went through a series of rapid promotions, to lieutenant colonel on January 8, 1942, to colonel on January 23, 1942, and to brigadier general on March 1, 1942. He remained commander of the 13th Bombardment Group until early March 1942.

Brigadier General Larson spent the entire war in the United States in charge of antisubmarine operations along the Atlantic coast. German submarines posed a serious menace to the buildup of forces in the United Kingdom and the Mediterranean area. When war came, the Navy could not protect the convoys. During the first five months of war, many American ships were sunk within sight of the American coast and the Navy was powerless to stop it. Consequently, the Army Air Force was tasked send planes on antisubmarine patrols along the east coast. The job was given to the I Bomber Command at Mitchel Field in New York City. On March 7, 1942, Brigadier General Larson was assigned to command this unit. Recognizing its special function, the Army Air Forces redesignated the I Bomber Command as the Army Air Forces Antisubmarine Command on October 15, 1942. By the summer of 1943, submarines were no longer a menace and most of the planes were transferred from the Air Force to the Navy. Consequently, on August 31, 1943, the Antisubmarine Command was relieved of its maritime responsibilities and rejoined the First Air Force as the I Bomber Command. Throughout this period, Larson remained as commander. He became commanding general, Third Air Force, Tampa, Florida, on September 11, 1943, with promotion to major general in November 1943. This unit was responsible for training other units for overseas duty. He remained there until May 14, 1945.

At that point in Major General Larson's career, he was sent to Europe as part of the occupation force. His first assignment was with the Eighth Air Force stationed at High Wycombe, England. He served as deputy commander from mid-May until June 21 when he became commander. He commanded that unit until July 19, 1945, when he once again became deputy commander. He also served as acting commander of the United States Air Forces in Europe for a brief five days, from June 30 until July 4, 1945, during the temporary absence of Lieutenant General John K. Cannon. Major General Larson stayed with the Eighth Air Force until August 13, 1945, when he assumed command of the VIII Fighter Command stationed at Honington, England. In early 1946, he became ill and returned to the United States on March 8 in patient status. He never returned to active duty, and retired on June 30, 1946.

He was rated as a command pilot and combat observer. He died in Inglewood, California, on March 7, 1977.

PERSONAL FACT SHEET - MAJOR GENERAL WESTSIDE T. LARSON

A. Personal Data:

1. Born - April 18, 1892; Vernalis, CA.
2. Married - Yes; name unknown.
3. Retired - June 30, 1946.
4. Died - March 7, 1977; Inglewood, CA.

B. Education:

Graduated - Polytechnic College of Engineering, Oakland, CA; Aviation Ground School, Berkeley, CA, 1918; flying training, Park Field TN, 1918; School of Navigation, Wright Field Dayton, OH, 1929; Air Corps Tactical School, Langley Field VA, 1931; Command and General Staff School, Fort Leavenworth KS, 1937.

C. Service:

1. October 19, 1917, enlisted, Aviation Section, Signal Corps Reserve.
2. February 2, 1918, completed Ground School, Berkeley, CA.
3. February 2 - May 18, 1918, duty, Camp Dick, Dallas, TX, and flying training, Park Field TX.
4. May 18, 1918, commissioned a second lieutenant and placed on active duty with the Reserves.
5. May 18 - August 1918, duty, Park Field TX.
6. August 1918 - November 1921, duty, Ellington Field TX.
7. July 1, 1920, commissioned in the Regular Army as a second lieutenant, Air Service and promoted to first lieutenant on that same date.
8. November 1921 - January 1925, commander, 60th Service Squadron, Kelly Field TX.
9. January 1925 - March 1928, duty, 63rd Service Squadron, and 25th Bombardment Squadron, France Field Canal Zone.

10. March 1928 - July 1929, flying instructor, bombardment section, Advanced Flying School, Kelly Field TX.
11. July 15 - November 4, 1929, student, School of Navigation, Wright Field Dayton, OH.
12. August 1930 - ????, instructor, Air Corps Advanced Flying School, Kelly Field TX.
13. ??? - June 1931, student, Air Corps Tactical School, Langley Field VA.
14. June 1931 - July 1933, operations officer, 19th Bombardment Group, Rockwell Field CA.
15. July - October 1933, temporary duty connected with instrument flying and landing, Wright Field Dayton, OH. Received Mackay Trophy for efforts.
16. October - December 1933, instructor, Langley Field VA.
17. December 1933 - March 1934, operations officer, 19th Bombardment Group, Rockwell Field CA.
18. March - May 1934, instrument flying instructor, headquarters of the Western Zone, Army Air Corps Mail Operations, Salt Lake City, UT.
20. May - July 1934, operations officer, 19th Bombardment Group, Rockwell Field CA.
21. July - September 1934, navigation officer on Colonel Henry (Hap) Arnold's record flight from Washington, D.C. to Alaska and back.
22. September 1934 - October 1935, commander, 32nd Bombardment Squadron, Rockwell Field CA.
23. October 1935 - August 1936, duty, March Field CA.
24. August 1936 - June 1937, student, Command and General Staff School, Fort Leavenworth KS.
25. February 21, 1940 - c. January 21, 1941, assistant plans and operations officer, General Headquarters Air Force, Langley Field VA.

26. January 21, 1941 - c. March 4, 1942, commander, 13th Bombardment Group, Langley Field VA and Orlando, FL (c. June 6, 1941), and Westover Field MA (January 20, 1942).
27. March 7, 1942 - c. September 11, 1943, commander, I Bomber Command, Mitchel Field NY. From October 15, 1942 - August 13, 1943, unit was designated Army Air Forces Antisubmarine Command.
28. September 11, 1943 - May 14, 1945, commander, Third Air Force, Tampa, FL.
29. May 30 - August 13, 1945, deputy commander, Eighth Air Force, High Wycombe, England, deputy commander.
30. June 21 - July 19, 1945, commander Eighth Air Force, High Wycombe, England.
31. June 30 - July 4, 1945, temporary commander, United States Strategic Air Forces in Europe, St Germain-en-Laye (a suburb of Paris), France.
32. Aug 13, 1945 - March 8, 1946, commander, VIII Fighter Command, Honington, England.
33. March 8 - June 30, 1946, patient status.

D. Decorations and Service Awards:

Unknown

E. Effective Dates of Promotions:

<u>Grade</u>	<u>Temporary</u>	<u>Permanent</u>
Enlisted (Reserves)	Oct 19, 1917	
Second Lieutenant (Reserves)		May 18, 1918
Second Lieutenant (Regular)		Jul 1, 1920
First Lieutenant		Jul 1, 1920
Captain		Aug 1, 1932
Major	Apr 20, 1935	Sep 5, 1939
Lieutenant Colonel		Jan 8, 1942
Colonel	Jan 23, 1942	
Brigadier General	Mar 1, 1942	
Major General	Nov 3, 1943	



Maj Gen William E. Kepner
3 Aug 1945 - 13 Aug 1945

LIEUTENANT GENERAL WILLIAM E. KEPNER

William Ellsworth Kepner was born in Miami, Indiana, on January 6, 1893. He served in the United States Marine Corps as a private and corporal between November 1909 and November 1913. He was commissioned a second lieutenant in the 2nd Infantry of the Indiana National Guard on June 26, 1916, remaining in service for border patrol duty with the Pershing Punitive Expedition. He was promoted to first lieutenant in the Indiana National Guard on November 9, 1916. He remained in service during World War I and was commissioned in the Regular Army as a second lieutenant of Cavalry on June 14, 1917. He was promoted to captain on August 5, 1917, and transferred to the Infantry in the Regular Army on September 11, 1917, at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, before joining the 4th Infantry at Newport News, Virginia.

Captain Kepner sailed for France in April 1918, and commanded a company at Chateau Thierry. He commanded the 3rd Battalion of the 4th Infantry in the Meuse-Argonne offensive. He also participated in battles at Aisne, Champagne, Marne, and St Mihiel. Following the armistice in November 1918, he served as operations officer, 4th Infantry at Plaidt, Germany, for six months, then as executive officer of the headquarters troops at Coblenz, Germany.

He returned to the United States and was detailed to the Air Service in October 1920, being assigned to the Balloon School at Ross Field, Arcadia, California. He graduated in April 1921, with the rating of balloon observer. This began a 12-year period flying airships. Following graduation, he served with the 32nd Balloon Company at Lee Hall, Virginia, where, in addition to commanding the Airship School Detachment, he enrolled in the Airship School at Langley Field, Virginia, completing his course in June 1922. In the meantime, on November 12, 1921, he was transferred to the Air Service.

In June 1922, Captain Kepner was assigned to Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland, where he commanded the 18th Airship Company until March 1923. He then transferred to the Naval Airship Station at Lakehurst, New Jersey. During that tour, in addition to flights aboard the "Shenandoah" and the "Los Angeles," he graduated from the naval ground course on rigid airships in 1924 and the rigid airships ground and flight course in 1925. In August 1925, he transferred to Brooks Field, Texas, where he was stationed until March 1926, when he went to Scott Field, Illinois, as post exchange officer and assistant commandant of the Airship School. He stayed until August 1926.

For the next two years, Captain Kepner commanded the 9th Airship Company at Scott Field, Illinois. In November 1928, he enrolled in the Advanced Flying School at Kelly Field, Texas, graduating from the special observation course in February 1929. He was then assigned to the materiel division at Wright Field, Ohio, as chief of the lighter-than-air branch. He remained at Wright Field until May 1930, when he was transferred to Lakehurst, New Jersey, with the 19th Airship Company. He stayed there until August 1930.

Between 1927 and 1929, Captain Kepner flew in numerous cross-country flights and represented the United States in four national and international balloon races. In two of them, the National Elimination Balloon Race and the International Gordon Bennett Race, both held in 1928, he piloted his balloon to first place. In the other two races, he came in second and third.

He then was assigned to March Field California, to take command of the 9th Bombardment Squadron. While there, he was promoted to major in October 1930. It was here that he shifted his career away from airships. While at March Field, he enrolled in the Primary Flying School and graduated in October 1931. He then went to Kelly Field, Texas, for advanced flying training, graduating from there in February 1932. His next assignment took him back to Wright Field, Ohio, to the procurement section, where he was appointed chief of the purchase branch of the materiel division in June 1932.

In 1933, Major Kepner returned briefly to balloon racing, acting as chief of operations on the contest committee for the 1933 Gordon Bennett International Balloon Race held in Chicago. During the summer of 1934, he served at Rapid City, South Dakota, as pilot and commander of the National Geographic Society-Army Air Corps Stratosphere Flight. In July 1934, accompanied by two other officers, he reached an altitude of 60,613 feet in a stratosphere balloon when a rip in the balloon fabric necessitated his descent. The balloon descended to an altitude of less than 4000 feet elevation, and at that point, the officers jumped from the balloon's gondola in parachutes.

Major Kepner remained at Wright Field, Ohio, until August 1935, when he enrolled in the Air Corps Tactical School at Maxwell Field Alabama. He graduated from this school in June 1936. From June 3 to 7, 1936, he escorted Major Ira C. Eaker in his historic flight from New York to California when Major Eaker flew blind during an experimental 2,600 mile flight, relying solely on his instruments. Kepner was promoted to lieutenant colonel on June 16, 1936.

In August 1936, following a summer devoted to work with various boards at Maxwell Field, Alabama, he enrolled in Command and General Staff School, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Graduating in June 1937, he joined the staff of General Headquarters Air Force at Langley Field, Virginia, and on July 7, 1938, became commanding officer of the 8th Pursuit Group, also at Langley. He became executive officer of the 2nd Bombardment Wing at Langley in February 1940. On March 1, 1940, he was promoted to colonel and during that same month, became executive officer of Air Defense Command at Mitchel Field, New York. In April 1941, he was assigned as chief of staff of the First Air Force, also at Mitchel Field. He organized and was the first commander of the I Air Support Command, Mitchel Field, effective September 1, 1941. During the Carolina maneuvers in the fall of 1941, he commanded all aviation under the First Army.

During World War II, Colonel Kepner held several key commands. On February 23, 1942, he became commander of the IV Interceptor Command at March Field, California, and remained commander when it was redesignated the IV Fighter Command in May 1942 and moved to Oakland, California. He commanded this unit until February 23, 1943. He was promoted to brigadier general on February 27, 1942, and to major general on April 27, 1943. From March 18 to July 8, 1943, he commanded the Fourth Air Force at San Francisco, California, before assuming command, on August 29, 1943, of the VIII Fighter Command in England, a position he held until August 1, 1944.

Under Major General Kepner's, the VIII Fighter Command played a key role in the destruction of the German Air Force. As escorts for the strategic bombers, the fighters under him provided protection and also bombed and strafed the enemy's bridges, airdromes, trains, barracks, and other targets. These efforts caused the Germans to set up special emergency defense measures everywhere within a 750 mile radius of the England bases of the VIII Fighter Command. During and following the Normandy invasion, his fighters established a circular protective screen 50 miles around the beachhead to prevent German counterattack. They later assisted the advance by coordinating ground strafing with the Ninth Air Force.

From August 1, 1944 to May 10, 1945, Major General Kepner commanded Eighth Air Force's 2nd Bombardment Division, headquartered at Ketteringham Hall, England. During his command of various tactical and strategic forces during the war, he personally flew 24 combat missions in fighter and bomber aircraft. After the war, from July 22 to August 3, 1945, he again commanded the VIII Fighter Command in England. On August 4, 1945, he assumed command of the Ninth Air Force in Germany, a command he held until December 2, 1945. On December 3, 1945, he was made commanding general of the XII Tactical Air Command, at Bad Kissingen, Germany. For a short time during this period, from August 3-13, 1945, he also served temporarily as commanding general of United States Strategic Air Forces in Europe during the absence of Lieutenant General John K. Cannon. At this time, the headquarters was in St Germaine-en-Laye, France, a suburb of Paris. He was commander when the United States Strategic Air Forces in Europe was redesignated as United States Air Forces in Europe.

On January 9, 1946, Major General Kepner was assigned to Headquarters Army Air Forces, Washington, D.C., for duty with Joint Task Force One. He was deputy commander for Army and Navy aviation under Operations Crossroads, the codename for atomic bomb testing at Bikini Atoll in the Marshall Islands. This task force operated directly under the Joint Chiefs of Staff. In September 1946, he became commander of Air Technical Training Command at Scott Field, Illinois. In October 1947, he returned to Headquarters United States Air Force as chief of its atomic energy division in the office of the deputy chief of staff for research and development. A few days later he assumed the additional duty of chief of the special weapons group in the office of the deputy chief of staff for materiel. In July 1948, he was named assistant deputy chief of staff, operations, for atomic energy. On August 6, 1948, he became commanding general of the Air Proving Ground at Eglin Air

Force Base, Florida. On June 14, 1950, he was promoted to lieutenant general and named commander in chief of the Alaskan Command, with headquarters at Fort Richardson. He was responsible for establishing the distant early warning radar system. He retired on February 28, 1953.

General Kepner held seven ratings: command pilot, combat observer, senior balloon pilot, balloon observer, zeppelin pilot, semirigid pilot, and metal-clad airship pilot. His decorations included the Distinguished Service Cross, Distinguished Flying Cross, Legion of Merit with two oak leaf clusters, Distinguished Service Medal, Purple Heart, Bronze Star, Air Medal, and the Marine Corps Good Conduct Medal. His foreign decorations included the British Order of Commander of the Bath, Belgian Order of Crown with gold palm, Belgian Croix de Guerre with palm, Commander of French Legion of Honor, French Croix de Guerre with palm, Polish Restitute, Chinese Special Necklace (Paoting), and the Individual Freedom of the City of Norwich, England (the first foreigner to receive this honor), and the Freedom of the Burrough of Cambridge on behalf of the Eighth Air Force.

Lieutenant General Kepner died on July 3, 1982.

PERSONAL FACT SHEET - LIEUTENANT GENERAL WILLIAM E. KEPNER

A. Personal Data:

1. Born - January 6, 1893, Miami, IN.
Parents - Mr & Mrs Harry G. Kepner.
2. Married - Unknown.
3. Retired - February 28, 1953.
4. Died - July 3, 1982.

B. Education:

Graduated - Balloon School, Ross Field, Arcadia, CA, 1921; Airship School, Lee Hall, VA, 1922; naval ground course on rigid airships, Naval Airship Station, Lakehurst, NJ, 1924; rigid airships ground and flight course, Naval Airship Station, Lakehurst, NJ, 1925; Advanced Flying School, Kelly Field TX, 1929; Primary Flying School, March Field CA, 1931; Advanced Flying School, March Field CA, 1932; Air Corps Tactical School, Maxwell Field AL, 1936; Command and General Staff School, Fort Leavenworth KS, 1937.

C. Service:

1. November 1909 - November 1913, private and corporal, United States Marine Corps.
2. June 26, 1916 - C. mid-1917, commissioned a second lieutenant, 2nd Infantry, Indiana National Guard. Served with the Pershing Punitive Expedition into Mexico.
3. June 14, 1917, commissioned a second lieutenant of Cavalry, Regular Army.
4. September 11, 1917, transferred to the Infantry in the Regular Army, Fort Leavenworth KS.
5. Fall 1917 - April 1918, duty, 4th Infantry, Newport News, VA.
6. April - c. November 1918, commanding officer, 3rd Battalion, 4th Infantry in the Meuse-Argonne offensive. He also participated in the battles in the Aisne, Champagne. Chateau Thierry, Marne, and St Mihiel sectors.

7. c. December 1918 - c. May 1919, operations officer, 4th Infantry, Plaidt, Germany.
8. c. May 1919 - October 1920, executive officer, headquarters troops, Coblenz, Germany.
9. October 1920 - April 1921, detailed for duty in Air Service; student, Balloon School, Ross Field, Arcadia, CA.
10. April 1921 - June 1922, commander, Air School Detachment, 32nd Balloon Company, Lee Hall, VA, and student, Airship School, Langley Field VA.
11. June 21, 1921, transferred to Air Service.
12. June 1922 - March 1923, commanding officer, 18th Airship Company, Aberdeen Proving Ground MD.
13. March 1923 - August 1925, student, naval ground course on rigid airships and rigid airships ground and flight course, Naval Airship Station, Lakehurst, NJ.
14. August 1925 - March 1926, duty, Brooks Field TX.
15. March - August 1926, post exchange officer and assistant commandant, Airship School, Scott Field IL.
16. August 1926 - November 1928, commanding officer, 9th Airship Company, Scott Field IL. Participated in numerous cross-country flights in Army airships and in two national and international balloon races, winning first place in both.
17. November 1928 - February 1929, student, Advanced Flying School, Kelly Field TX.
18. February 1929 - May 1930, chief, lighter-than-air branch, materiel division, Wright Field OH. In September 1929, represented the United States in the Gordon Bennett International Balloon Race held at St Louis, MO, finishing in second place.
19. May - August 1930, duty, 19th Airship Company, Lakehurst, NJ.
20. August 1930 - October 1931, commanding officer, 9th Bombardment Squadron, and student, Primary Flying School, March Field CA.

21. October 1931 - February 1922, student, Advanced Flying School, Kelly Field TX.
22. February - June 1932, duty, procurement section, Wright Field OH.
23. June 1932 - August 1935, chief, procurement branch, materiel division, Wright Field OH.
24. 1933, chief of operations, contest committee for the Gordon-Bennett International Balloon Race held in Chicago, IL.
25. Summer 1934, pilot and commander, National Geographic Society-Army Air Corps Stratosphere Flight, Rapid City, SD.
26. July 1934, accompanied by two other officers, reached an altitude of 60,613 feet in a stratosphere balloon.
27. August 1935 - June 1936, student, Air Corps Tactical School, Maxwell Field AL.
28. June 3 - 7, 1936, escorted Capt Ira C. Eaker on first transcontinental flight using only instruments.
29. June - August 1936, served on various boards at Maxwell Field AL.
30. August 1936 - June 1937, student, Command and General Staff School, Fort Leavenworth KS.
31. June 1937 - July 7, 1938, duty, General Headquarters Air Force, Langley Field VA.
32. July 7, 1938 - February 1, 1940, commanding officer, 8th Pursuit Group, Langley Field VA.
33. February - March 1940, executive officer, 2nd Bombardment Wing, Langley Field VA.
34. March 1940 - April 1941, executive officer, Air Defense Command, Mitchel Field NY.
35. April 1941 - chief of staff, First Air Force, Mitchel Field NY.
36. September 1, 1941 - February 23, 1942, commander, I Air Support Command, Mitchel Field NY.

37. February 23, 1942 - February 23, 1943, commanding general, IV Interceptor Command (redesignated IV Fighter Command, May 1942), March Field and Oakland, CA.
38. March 18 - July 8, 1943, commanding general, Fourth Air Force, San Francisco, CA.
39. August 29, 1943 - August 1, 1944, commanding general, VIII Fighter Command, England.
40. August 1, 1944 - May 10, 1945, commanding general, 2nd Bombardment Division, Eighth Air Force, Ketteringham Hall, England.
41. July 22 - August 3, 1945, commanding general, VIII Fighter Command, High Wycombe, England.
42. August 3 - 13, 1945, temporary commanding general, United States Strategic Air Forces in Europe (redesignated United States Air Forces in Europe August 7, 1945), St Germain-en-Laye, France.
43. August 4 - December 2, 1945, commanding general, Ninth Air Force, Germany.
44. December 3, 1945 - January 9, 1946, commanding general, XII Tactical Air Command, Bad Kissingen, Germany.
45. January 9 - September 1946, duty with Joint Task Force I, HQ Army Air Forces, Washington, D.C., as deputy commander for Army and Navy aviation, Joint Task Force I, Operations Crossroads (atomic bomb testing at Bikini Atoll) in the Marshall Islands.
46. September 1946 - October 1947, commanding general, Air Technical Training Command, Scott Field IL.
47. October 1947 - July 1948, chief, atomic energy division, deputy chief of staff, research and development with additional duty as chief, special weapons group, deputy chief of staff, materiel, HQ United States Air Force, Washington, D.C.
48. July - c. August 6, 1948, assistant deputy chief of staff, operations, for atomic energy, HQ United States Air Force, Washington, D.C.
49. August 6, 1948 - c. June 14, 1950, commanding general, Air Proving Ground, Eglin Air Force Base FL.

50. June 14, 1950 - February 28, 1953, commander in chief, Alaskan Command, Fort Richardson AK.

D. Decorations and Service Awards:

Distinguished Service Cross
Distinguished Flying Cross
Legion of Merit with two oak leaf clusters
Distinguished Service Medal
Purple Heart
Bronze Star
Air Medal
Marine Corps Good Conduct Medal
British Order of Commander of the Bath
Belgian Order of Crown with gold palm
Belgian Croix de Guerre with palm
Commander of French Legion of Honor
French Croix de Guerre with palm
Polish Restitute
Chinese Special Necklace (Paoting)
Individual Freedom of the City of Norwich, England
Freedom of the Burrough of Cambridge, England

E. Effective Dates of Promotions:

<u>Grade</u>	<u>Temporary</u>	<u>Permanent</u>
Private/Corporal (USMC)	1909	
Second Lieutenant (Indiana National Guard)		Jun 26, 1916
First Lieutenant (Indiana National Guard)		Nov 9, 1916
Second Lieutenant (Regular)		Jun 14, 1917
First Lieutenant		Jun 14, 1917
Captain	Aug 5, 1917	Jul 1, 1920
Major		Oct 1, 1930
Lieutenant Colonel	Jun 16, 1936	Aug 15, 1939
Colonel	Mar 1, 1940	
Brigadier General	Feb 27, 1942	Jul 1, 1946
Major General	Apr 27, 1943	Feb 19, 1948
Lieutenant General	Jun 14, 1950.	
(Date of rank December 5, 1942)		



Maj Gen Idwal H. Edwards
2 Mar 1946 - 14 Aug 1946

LIEUTENANT GENERAL IDWAL H. EDWARDS

Idwal Hubert Edwards was born in Freedom, New York, on April 5, 1895. He graduated from Bloomsburg State Normal School in 1914. From May until August 1917, he attended Officers' Training School at Madison Barracks, New York, after which he was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Infantry, Officers Reserve Corps, on August 15, 1917. He was then assigned to the 50th Infantry at Camp Greene, North Carolina. He was commissioned a second lieutenant of Infantry, Regular Army, on October 26, 1917.

In February 1918, he transferred to the Air Corps and entered the School of Military Aeronautics at Austin, Texas, and in April went to Rockwell Field, California. He was promoted to first lieutenant on June 20, 1918. From October until December 1918, he served at Hoboken, New Jersey, and then went to Taylor Field, Alabama, as a flight instructor. In March 1919, he was transferred to Love Field, Texas where he was promoted to captain on July 1, 1920.

In July 1921, Captain Edwards reported to Fort Mills, Philippine Islands, for duty with the 2nd Observation Squadron at Kindley Field, and in April 1923, became commanding officer of that field. He returned to the United States and was assigned to Middletown Air Intermediate Depot, Pennsylvania, in September 1923. In July 1925, he was transferred to Washington, D.C., for duty in the office of chief of the Air Corps where he served until August 1927, when he went to March Field, California, as executive officer for that field.

In August 1930, he entered the Air Corps Tactical School, Langley Field, Virginia, from which he graduated in June 1931. He returned to Washington, D.C., as assistant executive officer in the office of the Assistant Secretary of War for Air, and in August 1933, he went to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to enter the Command and General Staff School. He graduated from the two-year course in June 1935.

Edwards was assigned next to Luke Field, Hawaii, as commanding officer of the 72nd Bombardment Squadron with promotion to major on August 1, 1935. He held this position until July 1937, when he returned to Washington, D.C., to enter the Army War College. He graduated in June 1938, and was assigned to the War Department General Staff in Washington, D.C., for duty with the operations and training division, operations (G-3), with the rank of lieutenant colonel. In December 1940, he went to Randolph Field, Texas, as commanding officer of the Air Corps Basic Flying School. He was here at the outbreak of World War II. In late December 1941, he was promoted to colonel,

In the early days of the war, he became executive officer of the plans and training division, operations (G-3), of the War Department General Staff, Washington, D.C. In late May 1942, he was promoted to brigadier general and in June 1942, he became assistant chief of staff for operations (G-3), of the War Department General Staff. On February 5, 1943, he was promoted to major general. On May 7, 1943, he was appointed chief of staff,

European Theater of Operations with assignment in London, England. In January 1945, he was assigned to the War Department General Staff, Washington, D.C., as assistant chief of staff for operations (G-3). In July 1945, he went to Manila, the Philippines on temporary duty for the War Department General Staff.

On March 2, 1946, Major General Edwards became commanding general of United States Air Forces in Europe (USAFE). During his time as commanding general, the command's strength continued to decline as the United States demobilized. The strength on December 31, 1945, was 95,057 and 57,854 on June 30, 1947, and he recommended that the command's military strength should be cut to 7,500 since the German Air Force had been disarmed. This number was endorsed by the Army Chief of Staff, who believed that he needed an Air Force only to provide air transportation and communications, and was approved by the State Department. Even with the drawdown, however, plans for a long term stay had begun. The first USAFE dependents began arriving in early 1946 as did the command's first jet aircraft, the P-80 Shooting Stars. He remained commander of USAFE until August 14, 1947.

Major General Edwards returned to the United States in August to become deputy chief of staff for personnel at Headquarters United States Air Force, and was promoted to lieutenant general in October 1947. He remained head of personnel until March 1950 when he became deputy chief of staff for operations. On July 28, 1951, he assumed command of the Air University at Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama. He retired from there on February 28, 1953. He was called back to active duty for two months in 1954 to serve the Headquarters United States Air Force deputy chief of staff for personnel as president of a Special Board of Officers. He reverted to retired status on March 9, 1954.

Lieutenant General Edwards was a rated command pilot, combat observer, and aircraft observer. His military decorations included the Distinguished Service Medal with one oak leaf cluster, the Legion of Merit, Commander of the Order of the British Empire, and Commander of the French Legion of Honor.

He died on November 25, 1981.

PERSONAL FACT SHEET - LIEUTENANT GENERAL IDWAL H. EDWARDS

A. Personal Data:

1. Born - April 5, 1895, Freedom, NY.
2. Married - Yes; name unknown.
3. Retired - February 28, 1953.
4. Died - November 25, 1981.

B. Education:

Graduated - Bloomsburg State Normal School, 1914; Officer's Training School, Madison Barracks, NY, 1917; School of Military Aeronautics, Austin, TX, 1918; Air Corps Tactical School, Langley Field VA, 1931; Command and General Staff School, Fort Leavenworth KS, 1935; Army War College, Washington, D.C., 1938.

C. Service:

1. May - August 15, 1917, student, Officers' Training School, Madison Barracks NY,
2. August 1917 - February 1918, duty, 50th Infantry, Camp Greene NC.
3. October 26, 1917, commissioned a second lieutenant of Infantry, Regular Army.
4. February - April 1918, student, School of Military Aeronautics, Austin, TX.
5. April - October 1918, duty, Rockwell Field CA.
6. October - December 1918, duty, Hoboken, NJ.
7. December 1918 - March 1919, flight instructor, Taylor Field AL.
8. March 1919 - c. July 1921, duty, Love Field TX.
9. July 1921 - April 1923, duty, 2nd Observation Squadron, Kindley Field, Fort Mills, Philippines.
10. April - September 1923, commanding officer, Kindley Field, Philippines.

11. September 1923 - July 1925, duty, Middletown Air Intermediate Depot PA.
12. July 1925 - August 1927, duty, office of chief of Air Corps, Washington, D.C.
13. August 1927 - August 1930, executive officer, March Field CA.
14. August 1930 - June 1931, student, Air Corps Tactical School, Langley Field VA.
15. June 1931 - August 1933, assistant executive officer, office of the Assistant Secretary of War for Air, Washington, D.C.
16. August 1933 - June 1935, student, Command and General Staff School, Fort Leavenworth KS.
17. June 1935 - July 1937, commanding officer of the 72nd Bombardment Squadron, Luke Field, Hawaii.
18. July 1937 - June 1938, student, Army War College, Washington, D. C.
19. June 1938 - December 1940, duty, operations and training division, assistant chief of staff, operations (G-3), War Department General Staff, Washington, D.C.
20. December 1940 - c. early 1942, commanding officer, Air Corps Basic Flying School, Randolph Field TX.
21. c. early 1942 - June 1942, executive officer, plans and training division, assistant chief of staff, operations (G-3), War Department General Staff, Washington, D.C.
22. June 1942 - May 1943, assistant chief of staff, operations (G-3), War Department General Staff, Washington, D.C.
23. May 1943 - January 1945, chief of staff, HQ European Theater of Operations, London, England.
24. January - July 1945, assistant chief of staff, operations, (G-3), War Department General Staff, Washington, D.C.
25. July 1945 - February 1946, temporary duty for the War Department General Staff, Manila, Philippines.

26. March 2 - August 14, 1947, commanding general, United States Air Forces in Europe, Wiesbaden, West Germany.
27. August 1947 - March 1950, deputy chief of staff for personnel, HQ United States Air Force, Washington, D.C.
28. March 1950 - July 31, 1951, deputy chief of staff for operations, HQ United States Air Force, Washington, D.C.
29. August 1, 1951 - February 28, 1953, commander, Air University, Maxwell Air Force Base AL.

D. Decorations and Service Awards:

Distinguished Service Medal with one oak leaf cluster
 Legion of Merit
 Commander of the Order of the British Empire
 Commander of the French Legion of Honor

E. Effective Dates of Promotions:

<u>Grade</u>	<u>Temporary</u>	<u>Permanent</u>
Second Lieutenant (Reserves)		Aug 15, 1917
Second Lieutenant (Regular)		Oct 26, 1917
First Lieutenant	Jun 20, 1918	Sep 8, 1919
Captain		Jul 1, 1920
Major		Aug 1, 1935
Lieutenant Colonel	Jun 17, 1938	Aug 18, 1940
Colonel	Dec 24, 1941	
Brigadier General	May 24, 1942	Feb 21, 1947
Major General	Feb 5, 1943	Feb 19, 1948
Lieutenant General	Oct 1, 1947	



Brig Gen John F. McBlain
14 Aug 1946 - 20 Oct 1947

MAJOR GENERAL JOHN F. McBLAIN

John Ferral McBlain was born on November 14, 1900, in Washington, D.C. He graduated from the United States Military Academy, West Point, New York, with a bachelor of science degree, and was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Infantry, on July 2, 1920. On the same day, he was promoted to first lieutenant. At age 19, he was one of the youngest men to graduate from the academy.

On September 10, 1920, he transferred to the Cavalry and entered the Cavalry School, Fort Riley, Kansas. He graduated in June 1921. On August 18, 1922, he transferred to the Air Service and entered the Air Service Pilot School, Carlstrom Field, Florida, graduating in December. In January 1922, he enrolled in the Air Service Observation School, Post Field, Fort Sill, Oklahoma, and following his graduation in June 1922, remained at Post Field as engineering officer. In July 1923, he became engineering officer of the 44th Observation Squadron at Post Field.

Lieutenant McBlain's next assignment came in October 1924, to Brooks Field Texas, as a flying instructor at the Air Service Primary Flying School. He was ordered to Wheeler Field, Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, in February 1925, as assistant operations officer of the 4th Observation Squadron, and moved with the squadron to Luke Field Hawaii, in January 1927. He returned to the United States in March 1928, and became adjutant and operations officer of the 8th Attack Squadron, Fort Crockett Texas.

From 1929 to 1936, Lieutenant McBlain served primarily as an instructor and flight commander at Air Corps flying schools. During January 1929, he attended the Flying Instructors School at Kelly Field, Texas. In February 1929, he moved to Brooks Field Texas, as a flying instructor in the Air Corps Primary Flying School where he also served as commanding officer of the 20th Photo Section. In July 1930, he became flight commander at the Air Corps Primary Flying School, Brooks Field, Texas, and in October 1931, he moved to Randolph Field, Texas, where he performed a variety of jobs until mid-1936. First he was a flight commander at that field's Primary Flying School. He was then assigned for additional duty to the 53rd School Squadron, in September 1934, as engineering officer, and in March 1935, he was transferred to the 52nd School Squadron. He was promoted to captain on April 20, 1935. Finally, he became commanding officer of the 52nd School Squadron in July 1936.

In August 1936, Captain McBlain entered the Air Corps Tactical School, Maxwell Field, Alabama, and graduated in June 1937. He remained at Maxwell Field as commanding officer of the headquarters squadron, Air Corps Tactical School. He enrolled in the Command and General Staff School, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, in August 1937, and graduated in June 1938.

In July 1938, he served as assistant to the chief of the Air Corps' training and operations division in Washington, D.C. While here, he was promoted to major on June 8, 1939 and then to lieutenant colonel on July 22, 1941. In September 1941, he was named assistant to the executive officer, Office of the Chief of Air Corps. He returned to Maxwell Field in January 1942, as assistant to the assistant chief of staff for operations (G-3), Southeast Army Air Forces Training Center, and became assistant chief of staff for operations at the training center in February 1942, with promotion to colonel on March 1, 1942. He was named commanding general of the 30th Flying Training Wing, Jackson Army Air Base Jackson, Mississippi, in March 1943, with promotion to brigadier general on April 30, 1943. He remained at that station until the following December when he was assigned to the staff of Southeast Asia Command in the China-Burma-India Theater of Operations.

In August 1944, Brigadier General McBlain returned to the United States for temporary assignment at Headquarters Army Air Forces, Washington, D.C. before becoming on November 17, 1944, commanding general of the III Tactical Air Command at Barksdale Field, Louisiana. He held that position until March 22, 1945, when he became chief of staff, Headquarters Army Air Forces Eastern Flying Training Command at Maxwell Field. In July 1945, he was assigned to the office of the assistant chief of staff for operations on the War Department General Staff, Washington, D.C. In December 1945, Brigadier General McBlain was named deputy commander of the Air Forces Technical Training Command at St Louis, Missouri.

His first assignment to Europe came in June 1946, when he was assigned to Headquarters United States Air Forces in Europe (USAFE) at Wiesbaden, West Germany. He became commanding general of the XII Tactical Air Command at Bad Kissingen, West Germany, on August 3, 1946, staying there until November 27, 1946, when he returned to Headquarters USAFE. In February 1947, he became assistant chief of staff for operations at that headquarters. He remained chief of operations until May 1949. During this time, he also served as interim commanding general of USAFE, from August 14, 1947, until replaced by Lieutenant General Curtis E. LeMay on October 20, 1947. Brigadier General McBlain was commander when the Air Force became a separate service on September 18, 1947.

In May 1949, Brigadier General McBlain returned to the United States and was placed in command of Scott Air Force Base, Illinois. In October 1950, he became inspector general of Strategic Air Command at Offutt Air Force Base, Nebraska, a position he held until he transferred to Headquarters United States Air Force in January 1953. There he became deputy director of the Secretary of the Air Force Personnel Council, and in March 1953, became director of that council. He was promoted to major general in June 1953, and retired from the council position on October 31, 1956. He was rated as a command pilot, combat observer and aircraft observer. He died on October 22, 1967.

PERSONAL FACT SHEET - MAJOR GENERAL JOHN F. McBLAIN

A. Personal Data:

1. Born - November 14, 1900, Washington, D.C.
2. Married - unknown.
3. Retired - October 31, 1956.
4. Died - October 22, 1967.

B. Education:

Graduated - United States Military Academy, West Point, NY, with a Bachelor of Science Degree, 1920; Calvary School, Fort Riley KS, 1921; Air Service Pilot School, Carlstrom Field FL, 1921; Air Service Observation School, Post Field, Fort Sill OK, 1922; Flying Instructors School, Kelly Field TX, 1929; Air Corps Tactical School, Maxwell Field AL, 1937; Command and General Staff School, Fort Leavenworth KS, 1938.

C. Service:

1. 1916 - July 2, 1920, cadet, United States Military Academy, West Point, NY. Commissioned a second lieutenant in Infantry on July 2, 1920, and promoted to first lieutenant on the same date.
2. September 10, 1920 - June 1921, transferred to the Cavalry; student, Calvary School, Fort Riley KS.
3. August 18 - December 1921, transferred to the Air Service; student, Air Service Pilot School, Carlstrom Field FL.
4. January - June 1922, student, Air Service Observation School, Post Field, Fort Sill OK.
5. June 1922 - July 1923, engineering officer, Post Field OK.
6. July 1923 - October 1924, engineering officer, 44th Observation Squadron, Post Field OK.
7. October 1924 - February 1925, flying instructor, Air Service Primary Flying School, Brooks Field TX.

8. February 1925 - March 1928, assistant operations officer, 4th Observation Squadron, Wheeler Field, Schofield Barracks, Hawaii (moved with squadron to Luke Field Hawaii, January 1927).
9. March 1928 - January 1929, adjutant and operations officer, 8th Attack Squadron, Fort Crockett TX.
10. January - February 1929, student, Flying Instructors School, Kelly Field TX.
11. c. March 1929 - July 1930, flying instructor, Air Corps Primary Flying School, Brooks Field TX and commanding officer, 20th Photo Section, Air Corps, Brooks Field.
12. July 1930 - October 1931, flight commander, Air Corps Primary Flying School, Brooks Field TX.
13. October 1931 - March 1935, flight commander, with additional duty as engineering officer after September 1934, 53rd School Squadron, Air Corps Primary Flying School, Randolph Field TX.
14. March 1935 - August 1936, duty, 52nd School Squadron, Randolph Field TX; commanding officer July and August 1936.
15. August 1936 - June 1937, student, Air Corps Tactical School, Maxwell Field AL.
16. June - August 1937, commanding officer of the Headquarters Squadron, Air Corps Tactical School, Maxwell Field AL.
17. August 1937 - June 1938, student, Command and General Staff School, Fort Leavenworth KS.
18. July 1938 - September 1941, assistant to the chief of the training section, training and operations division, Office of the Chief of Air Corps, Washington, D.C.
19. September 1941 - January 1942, assistant to the executive officer, Office of the Chief of Air Corps, Washington, D.C.
20. January - February 1942, assistant to assistant chief of staff, operations (G-3), Southeast Army Air Forces Training Center, Maxwell Field AL.

21. February 1942 - March 1943, assistant chief of staff, operations (G-3), Southeast Army Air Force Training center, Maxwell Field AL.
22. March - December 1943, commanding general, 30th Flying Training Wing, Jackson Army Air Base, Jackson, MS.
23. December 1943 - August 1944, member of staff, Southeast Asia Command, China-Burma-India Theater of Operations.
24. August - November 1944, temporary assignment, HQ Army Air Forces, Washington, D.C.
25. November 17, 1944 - March 22, 1945, commanding general, III Tactical Air Command, Barksdale Field LA.
26. Late March - July 1945, chief of staff, HQ Army Air Forces Eastern Flying Training Command, Maxwell Field AL.
27. July - December 1945, duty with office of the assistant chief of staff, operations division, War Department General Staff, Washington, D.C.
28. December 1945 - June 1946, deputy commander, Army Air Forces Technical Training Command, St Louis, MO.
29. June - c. August 3, 1946, duty, HQ United States Air Forces in Europe, Wiesbaden, West Germany.
30. August 3 - November 27, 1946, commanding general, XII Tactical Air Command, Bad Kissingen, West Germany.
31. August 14 - October 20, 1947, interim commanding general, United States Air Forces in Europe, Wiesbaden, West Germany.
32. c. November 27, 1946 - February 1947, duty, HQ United States Air Forces in Europe, Wiesbaden, West Germany.
33. February 1947 - May 1949, assistant chief of staff for operations, HQ United States Air Forces in Europe, Wiesbaden, West Germany.
34. August 14 - October 20, 1947, interim commanding general, United States Air Forces in Europe, Wiesbaden, Germany.
35. May 1949 - October 1950, commander, Scott Air Force Base IL.

36. October 1950 - January 1953, inspector general, Strategic Air Command, Offutt Air Force Base NE.
37. January - March 1953, deputy director, Secretary of the Air Force Personnel Council, Washington, D.C.
38. March 1953 - ????, director, Secretary of the Air Force Personnel Council, Washington, D.C.

D. Decorations and Service Awards:

Unknown.

E. Effective Dates of Promotions:

<u>Grade</u>	<u>Temporary</u>	<u>Permanent</u>
Second Lieutenant		Jul 2, 1920
First Lieutenant		Jul 2, 1920
Captain	Apr 20, 1935	Aug 1, 1935
Major	Jun 8, 1939	Jul 1, 1940
Lieutenant Colonel	Jul 22, 1941	Jul 2, 1943
Colonel	Mar 1, 1942	Apr 2, 1948
Brigadier General	Apr 30, 1943	Oct 9, 1951
Major General	Jun 23, 1953	

SMSgt (Ret.) Rob Rosenberger

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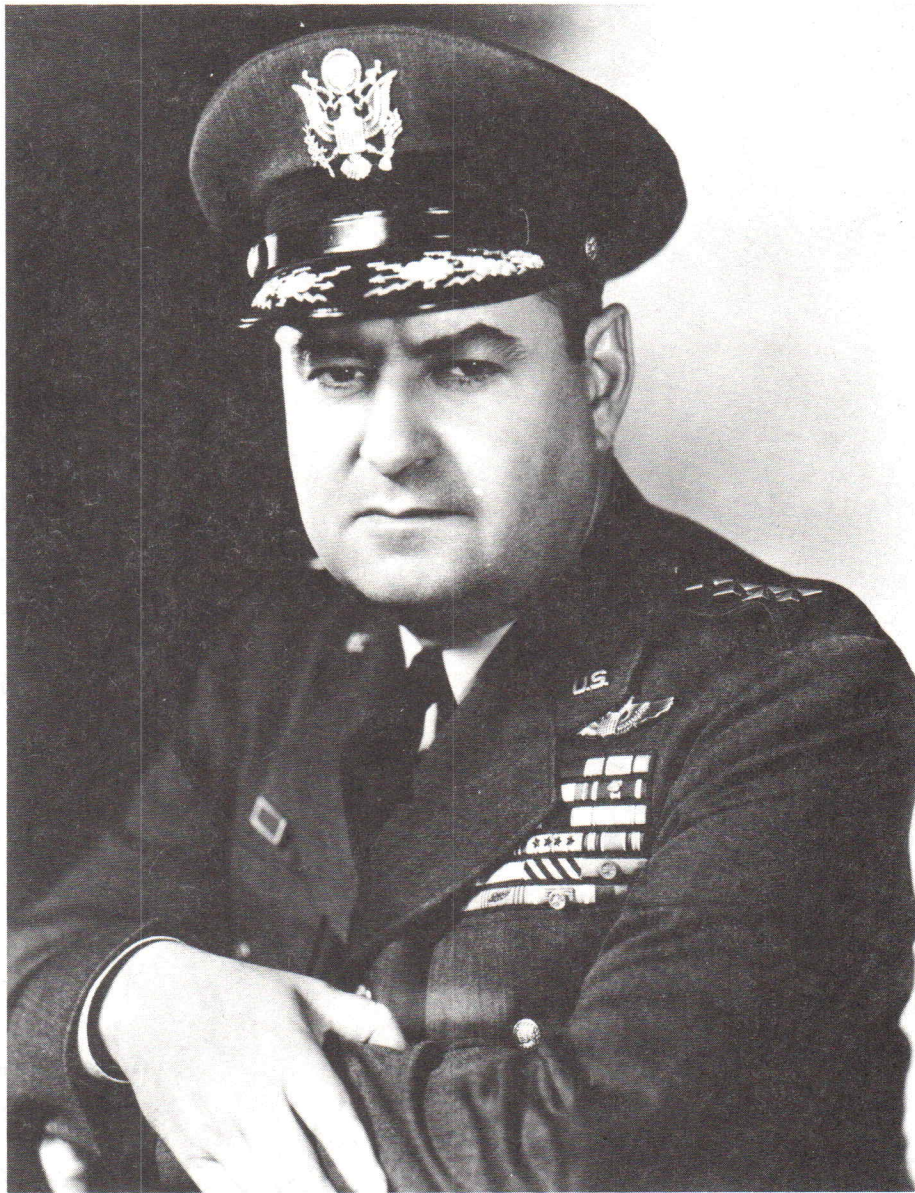
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Lt Gen Curtis E. LeMay
20 Oct 1947 - 16 Oct 1948

GENERAL CURTIS E. LeMAY

Curtis Emerson LeMay was born on November 15, 1906, in Columbus, Ohio, where his father worked as an iron worker on the railroad and on construction. Curtis LeMay, world symbol of the nation's strategic air power, graduated from South High School in his hometown, and enrolled in the school of engineering at Ohio State University. He became a member of the university's Reserve Officers' Training Corps and in 1928, he left the university after two years without graduating in order to accept a commission as a second lieutenant in the Field Artillery Reserve. He went on active duty with the 62nd Field Artillery Brigade at Camp Knox, Kentucky.

On September 28, 1928, Lieutenant LeMay entered the Air Corps Primary Flying School at March Field, California. From March Field, he went to the Advanced Flying School at Langley Field, Virginia, where he was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Air Reserve on October 12, 1929. Three months later, on January 6, 1930, he received a commission as a second lieutenant in the Air Corps, Regular Army. Following pilot training, he joined the 27th Pursuit Squadron at Selfridge Field, Michigan. While there, he was sent on detached duty to Norton Field, Columbus, Ohio, which enabled him to complete work on a bachelor of civil engineering degree at Ohio State University in 1932. During his assignment to Selfridge, he also took a course in advanced navigation at Langley Field, Virginia and participated in the air mail operations of the Army Air Corps in 1934. In October 1934, he transferred to the 18th Pursuit Group at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, where he was promoted to first lieutenant in March 1935. While with the 18th Pursuit Group, he established a full-time navigation school designed to aid crew members flying over water. By late 1936, he had concluded that bombers would have a more decisive impact than fighters on the outcome of future wars, and he requested transfer to a bombardment unit.

In January 1937, Lieutenant LeMay was recalled to Air Force General Headquarters at Langley Field, Virginia, to serve as operations and intelligence officer of the 49th Bombardment Squadron. The squadron was part of the 2nd Bombardment Group at Langley. During this assignment, he became one of the first navigation-pilots of the B-17 heavy bomber and continued to develop new aerial navigation techniques. In 1937 and again in 1938, he was the lead navigator on a goodwill flight of six B-17 Flying Fortresses from Langley Field to Buenos Aires, Argentina. The group received the Mackay Trophy in 1938 for this flight. Acknowledged as the best navigator in the Air Corps, he participated in a number of exercises demonstrating the capability of aircraft to intercept ships at sea--first finding the USS Utah in 1937 and then, in 1938, locating the Italian liner Rex 700 miles from the coast. The tests were so successful that the Navy, which claimed responsibility for sea approaches, had the Air Corps barred from operating more than 100 miles off the coast. Between May and August 1939, he temporarily left the 49th Bombardment Squadron to attend the Air Corps Tactical School at Maxwell Field, Alabama.

Lieutenant LeMay was promoted to captain in January 1940, and in February 1940, he was transferred to the 41st Reconnaissance Squadron at Langley Field as an operations and intelligence officer. When the Air Corps undertook a rapid expansion early 1941, Captain LeMay was assigned to the 34th Bombardment Group and was given command of a the 7th Bombardment Squadron at Langley. He was promoted to major in March 1941. Later, he became the group operations officer at Westover Field, Massachussets. While at Westover, he spent part of his time flying with Canadians and transporting personnel across the North Atlantic ferry routes to England under the lend lease program.

A month after the attack on Pearl Harbor, in January 1942, he was promoted to lieutenant colonel and to colonel in March. By then he had organized and trained the 305th Bombardment Group at Muroc, California. Shortages of equipment and time made his task very difficult, and he drove his crews very hard. He soon gained the reputation of being blunt, direct, hard, fearsome and fearless. On June 2, 1942, he became the group's commander, taking it to England to be part of the Eighth Air Force. He personally led many missions from Grafton Underwood and Chelveston.

To improve bombing accuracy, Colonel LeMay decided that B-17s could wreak more damage on German cities if they flew a straight course, regardless of anti-aircraft fire, instead of flying the zigzag pattern that was considered necessary to minimize losses. By studying artillery manuals he concluded that it would take 273 rounds to hit one plane. He also abandoned the practice of flying all planes at the same altitude. He developed the tight "combat box" formation with squadrons staggered at different levels. Characteristically, with cigar clenched tightly between his teeth, he piloted the lead bomber in the first test of his theory. He held his plane on course up to the bomb drop through murderous anti-aircraft fire for a grim seven minutes. On the next day he issued a firm order; there would be no evasive action on the final bombing run. His straight-in bomb runs and formation patterns eventually were used by all B-17 bomber units throughout the theater, and later by the B-29s against Japan. By requiring his crews to study the targets before flying combat missions, he soon doubled the number of bombs placed on target. By now, his men were calling him "Old Iron Ass" because of his daring and innovative leadership.

Colonel LeMay relinquished command of the 305th on June 18, 1943, and became commander of the 4th Bombardment Wing at Camp Blainey, England. A few months later, on September 28, 1943, he received promotion to brigadier general. In March 1944, he recieved his second star, making him one of the youngest major generals at age 37. On August 17, 1944, he led the wing on the famed Regensburg raid, a B-17 shuttle mission that originated in England, struck the Messerschmitt factories deep in Germany, and terminated in North Africa. From September 13, 1943 to June 21, 1944, he served as the first commander of the 3rd Bombardment Division, also located at Camp Blainey.

In July, Major General LeMay was transferred to the Pacific to direct the B-29 operations against the Japanese. On August 29, 1944, he became commanding general of the XX Bomber Command in the China-Burma-India theater, with his headquarters at

Kharagpur, India. From here he bombed selected targets in China. On January 20, 1945, he relinquished command of the XX Bomber Command to become commanding general of the XXI Bomber Command at Harmon Field, Guam, in the Marianas.

From the Marianas, LeMay began his strategic bombing attack on mainland Japan, once again using unconventional tactics. He made the decision which today ranks as one of the greatest ever made in warfare, to strip the B-29, which was built for high-altitude missions, of its defensive armament, guns, gunners, and ammunition for low-level round-trip, fire-bomb night attacks. This technique proved extraordinarily successful. For example, on March 10, 1945, a force of 279 B-29s struck Tokyo and destroyed over sixteen square miles of the capital, leveling about one-fourth of the city and killing more than 83,000 people. This death toll was the highest of any single day's action during the war and exceeded the deaths caused by the first atomic bomb on Hiroshima. The Tokyo mission established a pattern for the fire-bombing campaign against Japanese industrial cities that continued until the end of the war. The raids contributed to the rapid defeat of Japan, first nation ever forced to surrender in a major war without necessity of a land and sea invasion. General LeMay always thought that continued fire-bombing would have forced the Japanese to surrender without the use of the atomic bombs.

Major General LeMay commanded the XXI Bomber Command until it inactivated on July 16, 1945, and its mission was absorbed by the Twentieth Air Force which had just moved from Washington, D.C. On that date, Major General LeMay became commanding general of the Twentieth Air Force at Harmon Field on Guam. He commanded the Twentieth Air Force until August 2, 1945, when he became chief of staff of the Strategic Air Forces in the Pacific, under the command of General Spaatz. At the end of the war, LeMay flew a B-29 from Japan to Chicago nonstop in a record flight. General Spaatz described LeMay as the greatest air combat commander of the war.

Upon returning to the United States, Ohio Governor Frank Lausche asked the returning hero to fill a vacant United States Senate seat, but LeMay declined because he wanted to stay in the Air Force. With demobilization being the keyword immediately after the war, he was assigned to rather inconspicuous assignments, first at Headquarters Air Materiel Command at Wright Field, Ohio, and then in Washington, D.C., as the first deputy chief of staff of Air Staff research and development. By the fall of 1947, however, the growing threat of the Soviet Union was better understood, and on October 20, 1947, he became commanding general of United States Air Forces in Europe (USAFE) at Wiesbaden, West Germany, and was promoted to lieutenant general. Faced with an austere postwar budget, Lieutenant General LeMay reorganized Headquarters USAFE and eliminated four of its five major subordinate commands. His biggest challenge, however, was the Berlin Airlift. In late June 1948, the Soviets blockaded all allied transportation to Berlin in an attempt to force them to abandon the city. He quickly created a Berlin Airlift Task Force, which developed the plans for airlifting supplies to the beleaguered city.

The Berlin crisis revealed serious weaknesses in the Strategic Air Command and on October 16, 1948, Lieutenant General LeMay left USAFE to become commander of Strategic Air Command, with the task of correcting the weaknesses. He moved with the command from Andrews Air Force Base, Maryland to Offutt Air Force Base, Nebraska, a short time later. He was promoted to full general on October 29, 1951, and at age 45 was the youngest four star general in American history since Ulysses S. Grant. For almost ten years, General LeMay commanded and built up the Strategic Air Command to its position as the world's most powerful deterrent force. He early saw the possibility of intercontinental ballistic missiles to complement bombers and helped lay plans for their development. When he moved to Headquarters United States Air Force on July 1, 1957 as vice chief of staff, he helped direct the missile and military space program.

General LeMay served four years as vice chief and moved up to chief of staff on July 1, 1961, when General Thomas D. White retired. LeMay completed his two-year term on June 30, 1963, and was extended a year by President Kennedy and then to January 31, 1965 by President Johnson. General LeMay retired on February 1, 1965.

In retirement, General LeMay went to work for Networks Electronics Corporation of Chatsworth, California, as a consultant, but in 1968, he gave up the job to run for political office. Concerned that America was drifting toward socialism and hoping to stop the trend, he accepted the vice presidential candidacy of the American Independent party led by Governor George Wallace of Alabama. In the presidential election, Wallace and LeMay garnered 13 percent of the popular vote and collected 46 electoral votes. After the election, he lived in retirement in Air Force Village West, a retirement community for Air Force officers located near March Air Force Base, California. General LeMay died October 1, 1990 at March Air Force Base, California, and was buried in the Air Force Academy cemetery on October 4.

General LeMay was married to the former Helen Maitland and had one daughter, Jane.

He was rated as a command pilot, aircraft observer, combat observer, and technical observer. Besides tremendous personal recognition throughout the world, General LeMay earned many decorations and honors. He received honorary degrees from John Carroll University, Kenyon College, University of Southern California, Creighton University, the University of Akron, Tufts College, the University of Virginia, and Case Institute of Technology. Among his many awards and decorations were the Distinguished Service Cross, Distinguished Service Medal with two oak leaf clusters, Air Medal with three oak leaf clusters, the Silver Star, Distinguished Flying Cross with two oak leaf clusters, American Defense Service Medal, National Defense Service Medal, American Campaign Medal, European-African-Middle Eastern Campaign Medal with three service stars, Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal with four service stars, World War Victory Medal, Army of Occupation Medal with the Berlin Airlift emblem, and the Medal for Human Action. His foreign decorations included the British Distinguished Flying Cross, French Legion of Honor with

Degree of Commander, French Croix de Guerre with palm, Brazilian Order of the Southern Cross and the Brazilian Order of Aeronautical Merit, Russian Order of Patriotic War--1st Degree, Belgian Croix de Guerre with palm, Moroccan Oissam Alaouite, Chilean Order of Merit--Grade of Grand Official and Grade of Grand Cross and Medalla Militar de Primera Clase, Swedish Commander of the Grand Cross of Royal Order of the Sword, Ecuadorian Order of Aeronautical Merit (Knight Commander), and Uruguayan Aviador Militar Honoris Causa (Piloto Commandante). He was a longtime member of the National Geographic Society's Board of Trustees. In September 1964 LeMay received the Air Force Association's General H.H. Arnold Trophy as "Aerospace Man of the Year."

PERSONAL DATA SHEET - GENERAL CURTIS E. LEMAY

A. Personal Data:

1. **Born - November 15, 1906, Columbus, OH.
Father - Erving LeMay (railroad and construction worker); mother -
Arizona Dove Carpenter**
2. **Married - June 19, 1934, Helen Estelle Maitland
Children - Patricia Jane**
3. **Retired - February 1, 1965**
4. **Died - October 1, 1990, March Air Force Base CA; buried in Air Force
Academy cemetery, Colorado Springs, CO.**

B. Education:

Graduated - South High School, Columbus, OH; Primary Flying School, March Field CA, 1929; Advanced Flying School, Kelly Field TX, 1929; Ohio State University, Columbus, OH, bachelor of civil engineering degree, 1932; advanced navigation, Langley Field VA, 1933; Air Corps Tactical School, Maxwell Field AL, 1939.

C. Service:

1. **c. 1926 - 1928, Reserve Officers' Training Corps, Ohio State University.**
2. **1928, commissioned a second lieutenant, Field Artillery Reserve, with duty with the 62nd Field Artillery Brigade, Camp Knox KY.**
3. **September 28, 1928 - enlisted in the Regular Army.**
4. **September 28, 1928 - June 1929, aviation cadet, Primary Flying School, March Field CA.**
5. **June - October 12, 1929, aviation cadet, Advanced Flying School, Kelly TX, and commissioned second lieutenant, Air Reserve.**
6. **October 13, 1929 - October 1934, duty, 27th Pursuit Squadron, Selfridge Field MI. Participated in the air mail operations of the Air Corps in 1934.**

7. September 1931 - March 1932, detached duty, assistant engineer and operations officer, Norton Field, Columbus, OH.
8. October - December 1933, detached duty, student, advanced aviation, Langley Field VA.
9. October 1934 - January 1937, duty, 18th Pursuit Group, Schofield Barracks, Hawaii.
10. January 1937 - May 1939, navigator, 49th Bombardment Squadron, 2nd Bombardment Group, Langley Field VA. Pioneered in development of aerial navigation techniques.
11. 1938, lead navigator on a flight of six B-17 Flying Fortresses from Langley Field to Buenos Aires, Argentina, with the group receiving the Mackay Trophy in 1938 for the first such mass flight in history.
12. May - August 1939, student, Air Corps Tactical School, Maxwell Field AL.
13. August 1939 - February 1940, B-17 commander, 49th Bombardment Squadron, Langley Field VA.
14. February 1940 - January 1941, operations and intelligence officer, 41st Reconnaissance Squadron, Langley Field VA.
15. January 1941 - April 1942, commanding officer, 7th Bombardment Squadron, 34th Bombardment Group, Langley Field VA and then group operations officer, Westover Field MA.
16. April - c. May 1942, organized and trained the 305th Bombardment Group, Muroc, CA.
17. June 2, 1942 - June 18, 1943, commanding officer, 305th Bombardment Group, Grafton Underwood and Chelveston, England.
18. June 18 - September 13, 1943, commanding officer, 4th Bombardment Wing, Camp Blainey, England.
19. September 13, 1943 - June 21, 1944, commanding general, 3rd Bombardment Division, Camp Blainey, England.
20. July 1944, transferred to the Pacific to direct the B-29 operations against the Japanese.

21. August 29, 1944 - January 20, 1945, commanding general, XX Bomber Command, Kharagpur, India.
22. January 20 - July 16, 1945, commanding general, XXI Bomber Command, Harmon Field, Guam.
23. July 16 - August 1, 1945, commanding general, Twentieth Air Force, Harmon Field, Guam.
24. August 1 - c. October 1945, chief of staff, Strategic Air Forces in the Pacific.
25. October 26 - December 1945, special deputy, HQ Air Materiel Command, Wright Field OH.
26. December 1945 - October 1947, first deputy chief of staff, research and development, Air Staff, Washington, D.C.
27. October 20, 1947 - October 16, 1948, commanding general, United States Air Forces in Europe, Wiesbaden, West Germany.
28. October 1948 - June 30, 1957, commander in chief, Strategic Air Command, Andrews Air Force Base MD and Offutt Air Force Base NE.
29. July 1, 1957 - July 1, 1961, vice chief of staff, HQ United States Air Force, Washington, D.C.
30. July 1, 1961 - January 31, 1965, chief of staff, HQ United States Air Force, Washington, D.C.

D. Decorations and Service Awards:

Distinguished Service Cross
 Distinguished Service Medal with two oak leaf clusters
 Air Medal with three oak leaf clusters
 Silver Star
 Distinguished Flying Cross with two oak leaf clusters
 American Defense Service Medal
 National Defense Service Medal
 American Campaign Medal
 European-African-Middle Eastern Campaign Medal with three service stars
 Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal with four service stars
 World War Victory Medal
 Army of Occupation Medal with the Berlin Airlift emblem

Medal for Human Action
 Distinguished Flying Cross (United Kingdom)
 Legion of Honor with Degree of Commander (France)
 Croix de Guerre with palm (France)
 Order of the Southern Cross (Brazil)
 Order of Aeronautical Merit (Brazil)
 Order of Patriotic War--1st Degree (Soviet Union)
 Croix de Guerre with palm (Belgium)
 Oissam Alaouite (Morocco)
 Order of Merit--Grade of Grand Official and Grade of Grand Cross and Medalla
 Militar de Primera Clase (Chile)
 Commander of the Grand Cross of Royal Order of the Sword (Sweden)
 Order of Aeronautical Merit (Knight Commander) (Ecuador)
 Aviador Militar Honoris Causa (Piloto Commandante) (Uruguay)

Other honors include:

Mackay Trophy (1938)
 Air Force Association's General H.H. Arnold Trophy as "Aerospace Man of the
 Year" (1964)
 Honorary degrees from John Carroll University, Kenyon College, University of
 Southern California, Creighton University, the University of Akron, Tufts College,
 the University of Virginia, and Case Institute of Technology.

E. Effective Dates of Promotions:

<u>Grade</u>	<u>Date</u>
Second Lieutenant (Army Reserves)	1928
Second Lieutenant (Air Reserve)	Oct 12, 1929
Second Lieutenant (Air Corps Regular Army)	Jan 6, 1930
First Lieutenant	Mar 12, 1935
Captain	Jan 6, 1940
Major	Mar 21, 1941
Lieutenant Colonel	Jan 5, 1942
Colonel	Mar 1, 1942
Brigadier General	Sep 28, 1943
Major General	Mar 2, 1944
Lieutenant General	Oct 20, 1947
General	Oct 29, 1951



Gen Lauris Norstad
22 Jan 1951 - 27 Jul 1953

GENERAL LAURIS NORSTAD

Lauris Norstad was born in Red Wing, Minnesota, near Minneapolis, on March 24, 1907. He was the son of a minister, the Reverend Martin Norstad. After finishing high school in Red Wing, Lauris Norstad had planned on a law career, but became interested in the Army after visiting Fort Riley, Kansas, with his father. He graduated from the United States Military Academy, West Point, New York, in June 1930, and was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Cavalry. In September 1930, he entered Primary Flying School at March Field, California, graduated from the Advanced Flying School and transferred to the Air Corps in June 1931. Going to Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, in January 1932, he was assigned to the 18th Pursuit Group. He became commanding officer of that group in July 1933, and was promoted to first lieutenant in March 1935. In March 1936, he returned to the United States as adjutant of the 9th Bombardment Group at Mitchel Field, New York.

In September 1939, Lieutenant Norstad entered the Air Corps Tactical School at Maxwell Field, Alabama, and graduated in December 1939. From there he returned to Mitchel Field, where he took charge of the 9th Bombardment Group's Navigation School. He was promoted to captain in June 1940, and in July, moved to Langley Field, Virginia, as adjutant of the 25th Bombardment Group. In November, he was made assistant chief of staff for intelligence when General Headquarters Air Force was formed at Langley. He was promoted to major in July 1941 and to lieutenant colonel in January 1942. In February, he moved to Washington, D.C. to become a member of the advisory council to General Henry "Hap" Arnold, commanding general of the Army Air Forces, who with future Generals Laurence Kuter and C.P. Cabell, helped map the air offensive plans for World War II. In July 1942, Norstad was promoted to colonel and in August, was named assistant chief of staff for operations of Twelfth Air Force at Bolling Field, D.C. He accompanied the unit when it moved to England in September and to Algeria in early November, and finally to Tunisia in August 1943. In February 1943, he became General Carl Spaatz's chief of staff for operations for Northwest African Air Forces with promotion to brigadier general on March, the day after his 36th birthday. In December 1943, he was appointed director of operations of the Mediterranean Allied Air Forces at Algiers, moving with it to Caserta, Italy, two months later. He served brilliantly in these major air assignments, contributing to the defeat of the Axis and earning for himself two Distinguished Service Medals, the Silver Star, two Legions of Merit, Air Medal, and French Legion of Honor.

Brigadier General Norstad was ordered to Washington in August 1944 as chief of staff of the newly created Twentieth Air Force which was formed to conduct the strategic air war against Japan with the B-29 Superfortresses. He had the added duty of deputy chief of air staff at Headquarters Army Air Forces. He was relieved of this additional duty on May 8, 1945, and assumed additional duty as assistant chief of Air Staff for plans at Army Air Force Headquarters. Relieved of assignment as chief of staff when the Twentieth Air Force moved to the Pacific in July 1945, he continued as assistant chief of air staff for plans until June 1946, when he was appointed director of the plans and operations division of the War Department. On October 1, 1947, he was appointed deputy chief of staff for

operations at the newly established Headquarters United States Air Force, and in May 1948, became the acting vice chief of staff as an additional duty. During these assignments, he was promoted to major general in June 1945 and to lieutenant general in October 1947.

In October 1950, while still at Headquarters United States Air Force, Lieutenant General Norstad was selected as commander in chief of United States Air Forces in Europe (USAFE), with headquarters at Wiesbaden, West Germany, but the change of command did not occur until January 21, 1951. On April 2, 1951, he assumed the additional duty of commanding general of the newly formed Allied Air Forces in Central Europe under the Supreme Headquarters of the Allied Powers in Europe (SHAPE). He was promoted to full general on July 5, 1952. In 1951, the command entered a period of accelerated expansion. The day before General Norstad became commander, USAFE was designated a specified command; Twelfth Air Force was activated and assumed operational control of all USAFE tactical units became the air element of the European Command. On May 1, 1951, Third Air Force was activated. The number of USAFE bases in Europe, Africa, and Saudi Arabia expanded; one of these was Ramstein, established April 1, 1953. On April 25, 1953, USAFE activated Seventeenth Air Force in French Morocco. These years of expansion saw a parallel growth in personnel as the command's assigned strength grew from 35,120 in January 1951 to 112,234 in July 1953.

Lieutenant General Norstad relinquished command of USAFE on July 27, 1953, to become air deputy to the Supreme Allied Commander, Europe. On November 20, 1956, he was appointed Supreme Commander (SHAPE) and Commander in Chief of United States European Command, with headquarters in Paris. He held these positions for nearly 10 years. On November 1, 1962, he was relieved of his duties as commander in chief of United States European Command, but continued as SHAPE commander until he retired on December 31, 1962.

General Norstad was rated as a command pilot, combat observer, and technical observer. His military decorations included the Distinguished Service Medal with one oak leaf cluster, Silver Star, Legion of Merit with one oak leaf cluster, Air Medal, and the French Legion of Honor.

He married the former Isabelle Helen Jenkins while he was in Hawaii. They had one daughter, Kristin. After retiring from the Air Force, he became the director of Owens-Corning Fiberglass Corporation in New York City. He died September 12, 1988, in Tucson, Arizona, and was buried in Arlington National Cemetery, Washington, D.C.

PERSONAL DATA SHEET - GENERAL LAURIS NORSTAD

A. Personal Data:

1. Born - March 24, 1907; Red Wing, MN.
Father - Reverend Martin Norstad.
2. Married - c. 1932-35, Isabelle Helen Jenkins.
Children - Kristin.
3. Retired - January 2, 1963.
4. Died - September 12, 1988 in Tucson, AZ, with burial in Arlington National Cemetery, Washington, D.C.

B. Education:

Graduated - United States Military Academy, West Point, NY, 1930; flying training, March Field, CA, 1932; Air Corps Tactical School, Maxwell Field, AL, 1939.

C. Service:

1. 1926 - June 12, 1930, cadet, United States Military Academy, West Point, NY, with a commissioned as a second lieutenant of Cavalry.
2. September 1930 - June 1931, student, Primary and Advanced Flying School, March Field CA. Transferred to the Air Corps in June 1931.
3. January 1932 - March 1936, adjutant, and after July 1933, commanding officer, 18th Pursuit Group, Schofield Barracks Hawaii.
4. March 1936 - September 1939, adjutant, 9th Bombardment Group, Mitchel Field NY.
5. September - December 1939, student, Air Corps Tactical School, Maxwell Field AL.
6. December 1939 - July 1940, commanding officer, 9th Bombardment Group's Navigation School, Mitchel Field NY.
7. July - November 1940, adjutant, 25th Bombardment Group, Langley Field VA.

8. November 1940 - February 1942, assistant chief of staff, intelligence, General Headquarters Air Force, Langley Field VA.
9. February - August 1942, member of the advisory council to General Henry (Hap) Arnold, commanding general, Headquarters Army Air Forces, Washington, D.C.
10. August 1942 - December 1943, assistant chief of staff for operations, Twelfth Air Force, Bolling Field, D.C., moving with it to England in September 1942, to Algeria in November 1942, and to Tunisia in August 1943. In February 1943, he became chief of staff for operations for Northwest African Air Forces, as an additional duty.
11. December 1943 - August 1944, director of operations, Mediterranean Allied Air Forces, Algiers, moving with it to Caserta, Italy, in January 1944.
12. August 1944 - c. July 1945, chief of staff, Twentieth Air Force, Washington, D.C.
13. August 1944 - May 8, 1945, additional duty of deputy chief of air staff at Headquarters Army Air Forces, Washington, D.C.
14. May 8, 1945 - June 1946, additional duty (May 8, 1945 - February 1946) and then full time assistant chief of air staff, plans, Headquarters Army Air Forces, Washington, D.C.
15. June 1946 - October 1947, director, plans and operations division, War Department, Washington, D.C.
16. October 1, 1947 - January 1951, deputy chief of staff, operations, Headquarters United States Air Force, Washington, D.C. In May 1948, Norstad had an added assignment as acting vice chief of staff.
17. January 21, 1951 - July 27, 1953, commander in chief, United States Air Forces in Europe, with headquarters at Wiesbaden, West Germany. On April 2, 1951 he took on additional duty as commanding general of the Allied Air Force in Central Europe.
18. July 27, 1953 - November 20, 1956, air deputy to the Supreme Allied Commander, Europe.

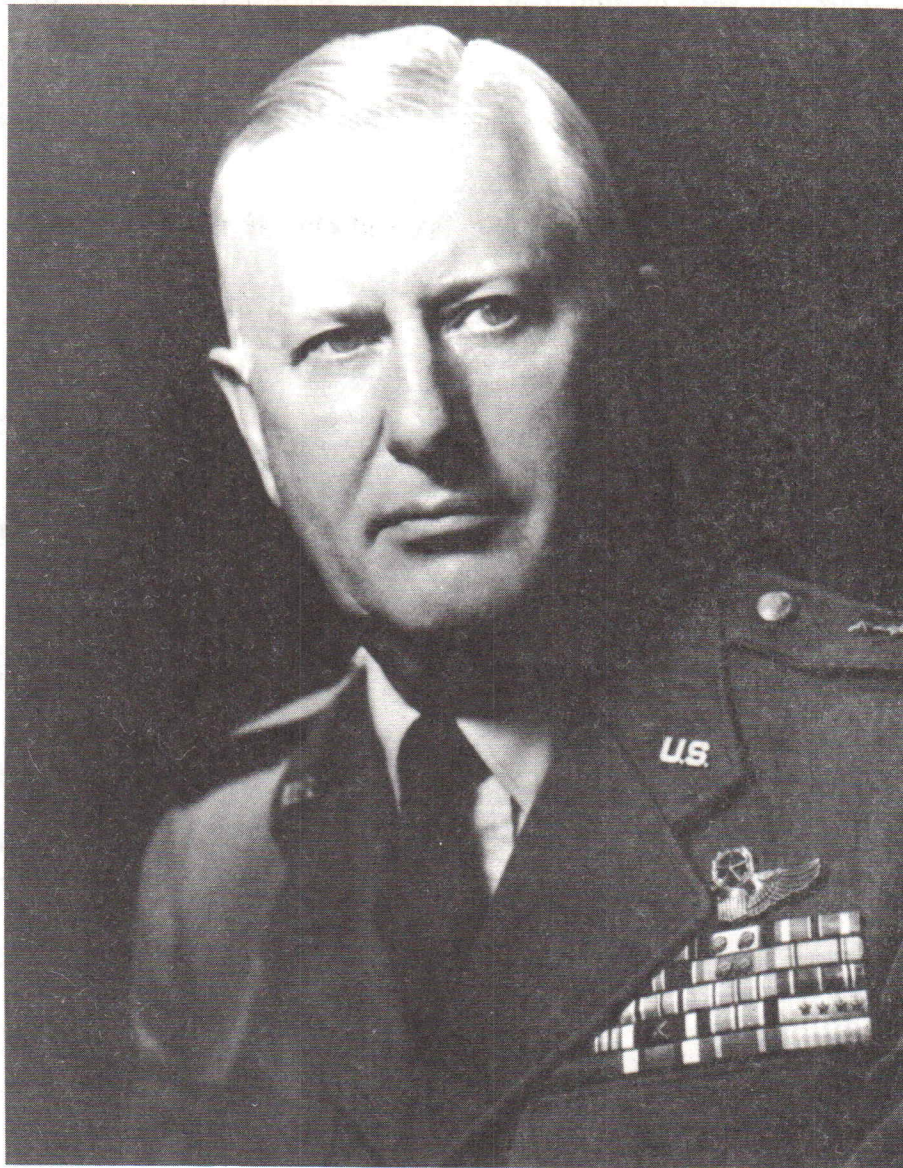
19. November 20, 1956 - December 31, 1962, Supreme Allied Commander, Europe (SHAPE) and commander in chief of United States European Command, with headquarters in Paris. Relieved from duty as commander in chief, European Command on November 1, 1962.

D. Decorations and Service Awards:

Distinguished Service Medal with one oak leaf cluster
Silver Star
Legion of Merit with one oak leaf cluster
Air Medal
French Legion of Honor

E. Effective Dates of Promotions:

<u>Grade</u>	<u>Temporary</u>	<u>Permanent</u>
Second Lieutenant		Jun 12, 1930
First Lieutenant	Mar 12, 1935	Aug 1, 1935
Captain		Jun 12, 1940
Major	Jul 15, 1941	
Lieutenant Colonel	Jan 5, 1942	
Colonel	Jul 23, 1942	
Brigadier General	Mar 25, 1943	May 3, 1946
Major General	Jun 4, 1945	Feb 19, 1948
Lieutenant General	Oct 1, 1947	
General	Jul 5, 1952	



Lt Gen William H. Tunner
27 Jul 1953 - 1 Jul 1957

LIEUTENANT GENERAL WILLIAM H. TUNNER

William Henry Tunner, considered to have been the outstanding authority on airlift in the United States Air Force, was born in Elizabeth, New Jersey, on July 14, 1906. He graduated from high school in Roselle, New Jersey, in 1924. That fall he entered the United States Military Academy, West Point, New York, and graduated in June 1928, receiving a commission as a second lieutenant. He graduated from the Advanced Flying School at Kelly Field, Texas, in 1929.

During the 1930s, he served with various tactical and training units of the Army Air Corps. He was promoted to first lieutenant in July 1934 and to captain in September 1935. In 1939, he was assigned to the military personnel division, Chief of the Air Corps, Washington, D.C.

Promoted to major in February 1941, he was assigned to help General Robert Olds organize the Ferrying Command, which was constituted on May 29, 1941. In January 1942, with war raging in Europe and the Pacific, Tunner was promoted to lieutenant colonel and in May to colonel. With the entry of the United States into World War II in December 1941, the Air Corps reorganized the Ferrying Command to reflect its expanding role. Two subordinate divisions were created, one for domestic and one for foreign operations. Colonel Tunner was made commander of the Domestic Division c. December 30, 1941. The Ferrying Command became the Air Transport Command, on July 1, 1942, and Colonel Tunner was made commanding officer of the Ferrying Division on July 5. At that time, the Division was ferrying 10,000 aircraft monthly to the Allied forces, a vital operation in the early days of World War II. In early September 1944, he went to the China-Burma-India Theater as commander of the India-China Division of Air Transport Command. He supervised the airlift of supplies and people to China in the operation known most commonly as the "Hump" airlift, derived from the 16,000 foot high Himalayas over which all air traffic had to be channeled. He increased tonnage beyond what had ever been carried by air. In July 1945, his crews delivered over 71,000 tons of materiel to China. The Hump operation was the first large strategic airlift and provided the foundation for future airlifts such as those for the Berlin Airlift, Korea, and Desert Shield. Colonel Tunner was promoted to brigadier general in July 1943, and continued as commander of the India-China Division until war's end.

Brigadier Tunner's tour in China was cut short in November 1945, when he returned to the United States to care for his wife who was dying from an inoperable brain tumor. She lingered in a comatose state for over one and one half years and during this tragic time, he remained in the United States with the Air Transport Command. The country was rapidly demobilizing, and he contemplated leaving the Air Force to establish an air transport company. His autobiography describes a period of "grief and confusion. . . I was shunted from place to place closing down commands and consolidating them." He was promoted to major general in July 1946. On June 1, 1948, Air Transport Command and Naval Air Transport Service merged and became the Military Air Transport Service.

Major General Tunner served as deputy commander for air transport of the new command. In early 1948, he became the first to advocate the strategic possibilities of the Greenland ice cap and sponsored scientific exploration on a small scale to prove it. He is credited with making the first "wheels down" landing on Arctic ice.

On June 21, 1948, only three weeks after becoming one of the two deputy commanders of the Military Air Transport Service, the Soviet Union blockaded the approaches to Berlin. The Allied response was to initiate an airlift of supplies into West Berlin. The United States Air Forces in Europe was in charge of the airlift, but personnel from Military Air Transport Service assisted. At first, Major General Tunner directed the Military Air Transport Service's backup efforts for the airlift from Washington, D.C., but in October 1948, Headquarters United States Air Force sent him to Headquarters United States Air Forces in Europe, Wiesbaden, West Germany to head the multinational Combined Airlift Task Force and to direct Allied airlift operations under the codename "Operations Vittles." He initiated a new "straight-in approach" landing technique that enabled aircraft to land in Berlin at three-minute intervals. On May 12, 1949, when the Soviet Union lifted the blockade, Tunner once more had set new records for airlift and safety while airlifting 2,324,257 tons of food and coal into Berlin.

Major General Tunner returned to Headquarters Military Air Transport Service, serving as deputy commander for operations from September 1949 to August 1950. Just as things seemed to reverting to peacetime operations, the Korean War began on June 25, 1950. He was detailed to Far East Air Forces in Japan to organize and command a new Combat Cargo Command. Under him, the command provided airlift for the initial Inchon invasion, carried out paratroop deployments, and provided airlift support to the 8th Army's advance to the Yalu River. For these airlift operation, he received an on the spot Distinguished Service Cross from General Douglas MacArthur. For a short time, January 25 to February 8, 1951, Major General Tunner commanded the 315 Bombardment Wing at Ashiya, Japan. He returned home in 1952 as deputy commanding general of Air Materiel Command at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio.

On July 27, 1953, Major General Tunner returned to Wiesbaden as commander in chief of United States Air Forces in Europe (USAFE), and received a promotion to lieutenant general. During his tenure as USAFE commander, he oversaw both the buildup and reduction of the Air Forces of NATO. The Eisenhower administration sought to reduce overseas costs and balance the federal budget. From a high of 136,475 people in 1955, the command dropped to 103,503 by 1957 and underwent several organizational changes. On July 1, 1956, USAFE was disestablished as a specified command and its responsibilities were transferred to the United States Commander in Chief Europe (USCINCEUR). This ended USAFE's direct relationship with the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The aircraft inventory also declined, some aircraft transferring to the new German Air Force, whose pilots USAFE began to train in 1956. Under a policy that emphasized "more defense for less money," USAFE took steps to modernize with F-86 and F-100 aircraft and introduced tactical nuclear weapons to Europe to support conventional forces in order to offset the Soviet

buildup. In January 1954, Headquarters USAFE moved from 22 buildings in downtown Wiesbaden to Lindsey Air Base on the outskirts of Wiesbaden. He relinquished command of USAFE on July 1, 1957.

Lieutenant General Tunner returned to Washington as deputy chief of staff for operations, Headquarters United States Air Force, and a year later, on July 1, 1958 was named commander of Military Air Transport Service, with headquarters at Scott Air Force Base Illinois. He directed that command's participation during crises in Lebanon and Taiwan. Lieutenant General Tunner retired from the service May 31, 1960, having had organized and commanded the three largest airlift operations up to that time.

Lieutenant General Tunner's military decorations and awards included the Distinguished Service Cross, Distinguished Service Medal, Distinguished Flying Cross, Air Medal, Grand Knight, Order of Merit of Italian Republic, Military Merit Taekuk Medal with Silver Star (Korea), Honorary Companion of Military Division of Order of the Bath (Britain), Chinese Order of Pao Ting (Tripod) (Special Cravat), Yung Fui and Honorary Wings of Chinese Air Force, and an Honorary Doctor of Military Sciences Degree, University of Maryland.

Lieutenant General Tunner was married twice, first to Margaret Sams of Meridian, Mississippi, by whom he had two sons, William S and Joseph C. After her death, he married Ann Hamilton of Enid, Oklahoma. They had one daughter, Suzanne. He died on April 6, 1983, in Washington, D.C.

PERSONAL FACT SHEET - LIEUTENANT GENERAL WILLIAM H. TUNNER

A. Personal Data:

1. **Born - July 14, 1906, Elizabeth, NJ.
Father - Joseph; mother - Fanny Schalitz Tunner**
2. **Married - Margaret Sams of Meridian, MS and after her death, Ann Hamilton, Enid, OK.
Children - William S. and Joseph C. by first wife; Suzanne by second wife.**
3. **Hometown - Gloucester, VA.**
4. **Retired - May 31, 1960.**
5. **Died - April 6, 1983; Washington, D.C.**

B. Education:

Graduated - Roselle High School, Roselle, NJ, 1924; United States Military Academy, West Point, NY, 1928; Advanced Flying School, Kelly Field TX, 1929.

C. Service:

1. **1924 - June 9, 1928, cadet, United States Military Academy, West Point, NY, with commission of second lieutenant.**
2. **June 1928 - 1929, student, basic and advanced flying training, Advanced Flying School, Kelly Field TX.**
3. **1930s - flying and squadron duties, various tactical and training units of the Army Air Corps.**
4. **1939 - February 1941, duty, military personnel division, Chief of the Air Corps, Washington, D.C.**
5. **February - December 1941, assigned to help General Robert Olds organize the Ferrying Command, which was constituted May 29, 1941, in Washington, D.C.**
6. **c. December 30, 1941 - July 5, 1942, commanding officer, Domestic Division, a subordinate organization of Ferrying Command, with headquarters in Washington, D.C.**

7. July 5, 1942 - c. August 1944, commanding officer, Ferrying Division, Air Transport Command, Washington, D.C.
8. September 3, 1944 - November 1945, commanding general, India-China Division, Air Transport Command, Calcutta, India.
9. November 1945 - June 1, 1948, various duties, Air Transport Service.
10. June 1 - October 1948, deputy commander for air transport, HQ Military Air Transport Service, Washington, D.C.
11. October 1948 - September 1949, director, Combined Airlift Task Force, HQ United States Air Forces in Europe, Wiesbaden Air Base, West Germany.
12. September 1949 - August 1950, deputy commander for operations, HQ Military Air Transport Service, Washington, D.C.
13. August 1950 - 1952, commanding general, Combat Cargo Command, Far East Air Forces, Japan.
14. January 25 - February 8, 1951, commanding general, 315th Bombardment Wing, Ashiya, Japan.
15. 1952 - July 1953, deputy commanding general, Air Materiel Command, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base OH.
16. July 27, 1953 - July 1, 1957, commander in chief of United States Air Forces in Europe, Wiesbaden Air Base, West Germany.
17. July 1, 1957 - July 1, 1958, deputy chief of staff for operations, HQ United States Air Force, Washington, D.C.
18. July 1, 1958 - May 31, 1960, commander, Military Air Transport Service, Scott Air Force Base IL.

D. Decorations and Service Awards:

Distinguished Service Cross
Distinguished Service Medal
Distinguished Flying Cross
Air Medal
Grand Knight, Order of Merit of Italian Republic
Military Merit Taekuk Medal with Silver Star (Korea)

Honorary Companion of Military Division of Order of the Bath
(Britain)
Chinese Order of Pao Ting (Tripod) (Special Cravat)
Yung Fui and Honorary Wings of Chinese Air Force
Honorary Doctor of Military Sciences Degree, University of Maryland

E. Effective Dates of Promotions:

<u>Grade</u>	<u>Temporary</u>	<u>Permanent</u>
Second Lieutenant		Jun 9, 1928
First Lieutenant		Jul 1, 1934
Captain	Sep 26, 1935	Jun 9, 1938
Major	Feb 1, 1941	
Lieutenant Colonel		Jan 15, 1942
Colonel	May 1, 1942	Apr 19, 1943
Brigadier General	Jul 4, 1943	
Major General	Jul 10, 1946	Oct 27, 1954
Lieutenant General	Jul 27, 1953	



Gen Frank F. Everest
1 Jul 1957 - 1 Aug 1959

GENERAL FRANK F. EVEREST

Frank Fort Everest was born in Council Bluffs, Iowa, on November 13, 1904. After a year at Grinnell College, Grinnell, Iowa, he was appointed to the United States Military Academy, West Point, New York. He graduated from the Academy on June 9, 1928, and was commissioned a second lieutenant in Field Artillery. He immediately requested flying training. After Primary Flying School at Brooks Field, Texas, and Advanced Flying School at Kelly Field, Texas, he was rated a pilot in September 1929. His initial assignment was to the 8th Attack Squadron at Fort Crockett, Texas, where he stayed until September 1932. After completing the armament course at the Air Technical School at Chanute Field, Illinois, in March 1933, he held several assignments at Maxwell Field, Alabama, until July 1936. Everest was promoted to first lieutenant in 1934 and to captain a year later. He graduated from the Air Corps Tactical School at Maxwell in June 1937.

Captain Everest next served in Hawaii at Wheeler Field with the 18th Pursuit Group. He then moved to Lowry Field, Colorado, in September 1939 where he was an instructor in the Air Corps Technical School. He was promoted to major in January 1941. The following August, he was assigned to Headquarters, Army Air Forces, for duty in the plans and training division. He became a lieutenant colonel in February 1942 and in March joined the operations and planning division of the War Department General Staff. He also won promotion to full colonel in the same month.

In August 1942 Colonel Everest was assigned to Headquarters, United States Army Forces in the South Pacific Area, where he served successively as liaison officer to the aircraft commander, South Pacific; commanding officer of the 11th Heavy Bombardment Group at New Hebrides Islands and Guadalcanal; and Army air officer on the staff of General Douglas MacArthur, the commander of the South Pacific Theater. For combat action, Colonel Everest earned a number of awards, including the Silver Star for a courageous key mission from Guadalcanal against the Japanese on February 13, 1943. Due to the importance of this strike against enemy shipping, he commanded a force of six B-17s. En route to the target, five of the eleven escorting fighters had to turn back due to mechanical trouble, but Colonel Everest led his bombers on. Despite intense anti-aircraft fire and an attack by 45 enemy fighters, which destroyed three of his B-17s, he successfully attacked the Japanese shipping.

Colonel Everest returned to Washington in January 1944 for special work in organizational planning at Headquarters Army Air Forces. He was Air Force director of the Joint War Plans Committee in the office of the assistant chief of air staff for plans. He was promoted to brigadier general in June. In January 1946, he was designated Air Force member of the Joint Staff Planners of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and in August 1946 he assumed additional duties as deputy assistant chief of air staff for plans at Headquarters Army Air Forces. He remained in the Pentagon until November 1946.

Brigadier General Everest assumed command of the Yukon Sector, Alaskan Air Command, with Headquarters at Ladd Field, Alaska, on November 16, 1946, and remained there until June 1948, when he was named assistant deputy chief of staff for operations at Air Force Headquarters in Washington. He became a major general in April 1948. In March 1950, he assumed the additional duty of Senior Air Force member on the Military Liaison Committee to the Atomic Energy Commission.

Major General Everest became commanding general of the Fifth Air Force, Far East Forces, in Korea on June 1, 1951. Through his efforts, the Fifth Air Force became a powerful fighting machine which was able to attain, and maintain, air superiority over the enemy. He held this vital command until May 30, 1952. He became a lieutenant general in December 1951.

In mid-1952 he was appointed deputy commander of Tactical Air Command at Langley Air Force Base Virginia. He was named director of the Joint Staff in the Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Washington, in April 1953. One year later, in April 1954, he was designated deputy chief of staff for operations at Air Force Headquarters, a post he held until July 1, 1957, when he was appointed commander in chief of the United States Air Forces in Europe (USAFE) and promoted to a full general.

Throughout the years that General Everest commanded USAFE, he faced turbulence and reductions sparked by the 1956 decision by the Eisenhower administration to balance the budget and make the NATO members pay their fair share of the burden of defense. The command's assigned strength shrank from 115,892 in July 1957 to 86,461 in July 1959. When the Air Force portion of the fiscal year 1958 defense budget was reduced by almost \$1 billion, USAFE was forced to make major alterations in its command structure. For example, Headquarters USAFE assumed operational command of the tactical units in the Central Region and on January 1, 1958, the Twelfth Air Force was assigned to Tactical Air Command for duty in the United States. Some of the Bavarian bases were transferred to the German Air Force and The United States Logistics Group (TUSLOG) in Turkey was cut to 13 people.

Even during this time of drawdown, however, USAFE continued to pick up new missions. On October 1, 1957, for example, USAFE became responsible for training German Air Force units, a job previously handled by the United States Military Assistance Advisory Group in Bonn. Moreover, on July 1, 1958, General Everest assumed command of the Fourth Allied Tactical Air Force, a dual-hatted assignment that his successors would hold until October 1974. To improve readiness, USAFE began receiving F-101 Voodoo fighters in mid-1958 and F-102 interceptors in early 1959. During these years, USAFE responded to several crises. Following the 1956 Hungarian revolt, USAFE airlifted refugees to new homes in the United States under a program known as Operation Safe Haven and airlifted emergency supplies to Austria which received many of the refugees fleeing Hungary. In mid-July 1958, USAFE helped move United States troops and supplies from bases in

Germany to the Middle East in response to the Lebanon crisis. Tensions ran high in June and September 1958 when the Soviet Union shot down two United States Air Force transport planes, killing six crewmembers.

Returning to the United States on August 1, 1959, General Everest assumed duty as commander of Tactical Air Command, Langley Air Force Base, Virginia. He retired from this position on September 30, 1961.

General Everest died on October 10, 1983, in Myrtle Beach, South Carolina. He and his wife, the former Edith Van Horn of Charleston, West Virginia, had two children, Frank F. Jr. and Patricia.

General Everest's decorations included the Distinguished Service Medal with one Oak Leaf Cluster, the Silver Star, the Legion of Merit, the Distinguished Flying Cross, the Air Medal, Honorary Companion of the Military Division of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Republic of Korea Military Merit Teaguk Medal, World War II Victory Medal.

GENERAL FRANK F. EVEREST

A. Personal Data:

1. Born - November 13, 1904; Council Bluffs, IA.
2. Married - Edith Van Horn of Charleston, WV.
Children - Frank F. Jr and Patricia.
3. Retired - September 30, 1961.
4. Died - October 10, 1983; Myrtle Beach, SC.

B. Education:

Graduated - United States Military Academy, West Point, NY, 1928; Primary Flying School, Brooks Field, TX 1929; Advanced Flying School, Kelly Field TX, 1929; armament course, Air Technical School, Chanute Field IL, 1933; Air Corps Tactical School, Maxwell Field AL, 1937.

C. Service:

1. c. 1924 - June 9, 1928, cadet, United States Military Academy, West Point, NY, with commission of a second lieutenant in Field Artillery.
2. c. June 1928 - September 1929, student, Primary and Advanced Flying Schools, Brooks and Kelly Fields TX.
3. September 1929 - September 1932, duty, 8th Attack Squadron, Fort Crockett TX.
4. September 1932 - March 1933, student, armament course, Air Technical School, Chanute Field IL.
5. March 1933 - July 1936, assignments at Maxwell Field AL.
6. July 1936 - June 1937, student, Air Corps Tactical School, Maxwell Field AL.
7. June 1937 - September 1939, duty, 18th Pursuit Group, Wheeler Field, Hawaii.
8. September 1939 - August 1941, instructor, Air Corps Technical School, Lowry Field CO.

9. August 1941 - March 1942, duty, plans and training division, Headquarters, Army Air Forces, Washington, D.C.
10. March 1942 - August 1942, duty, operations and planning division, War Department General Staff, Washington, D.C.
11. August - December 1942, liaison officer to the aircraft commander, South Pacific, HQ United States Army Forces in the South Pacific Area.
12. December 1942 - April 26, 1943, commanding officer, 11th Heavy Bombardment Group, New Hebrides Islands and Guadalcanal.
13. c. April 26, 1943 - January 1944, Army air officer on the staff of General Douglas MacArthur, commander of the South Pacific Theater.
14. January 1944 - January 1946, Air Force director of the Joint War Plans Committee in the office of the assistant chief of air staff for plans, HQ Army Air Forces, Washington, D.C.
15. January - November 1946, Air Force member of the Joint Staff Planners of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; August - November 1946, additional duty as deputy assistant chief of air staff for plans, Headquarters Army Air Forces, Washington, D.C.
16. November 16, 1946 - June 1948, commander, Yukon Sector, Alaskan Air Command, Ladd Field AK.
17. June 1948 - May 1951, assistant deputy chief of staff for operations, HQ United States Air Force, Washington, D.C. In March 1950 he assumed the additional duty of Senior Air Force member on the Military Liaison Committee to the Atomic Energy Commission.
18. June 1, 1951 - May 30, 1952, commanding general, Fifth Air Force, Far East Forces, Korea.
19. June 1952 - April 1953, deputy commander, Tactical Air Command, Langley Air Force Base VA.
20. April 1953 - April 1954, director, Joint Staff in the Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Washington, D.C.
21. April 1, 1954 - July 1, 1957, deputy chief of staff for operations, HQ United States Air Force, Washington, D.C.

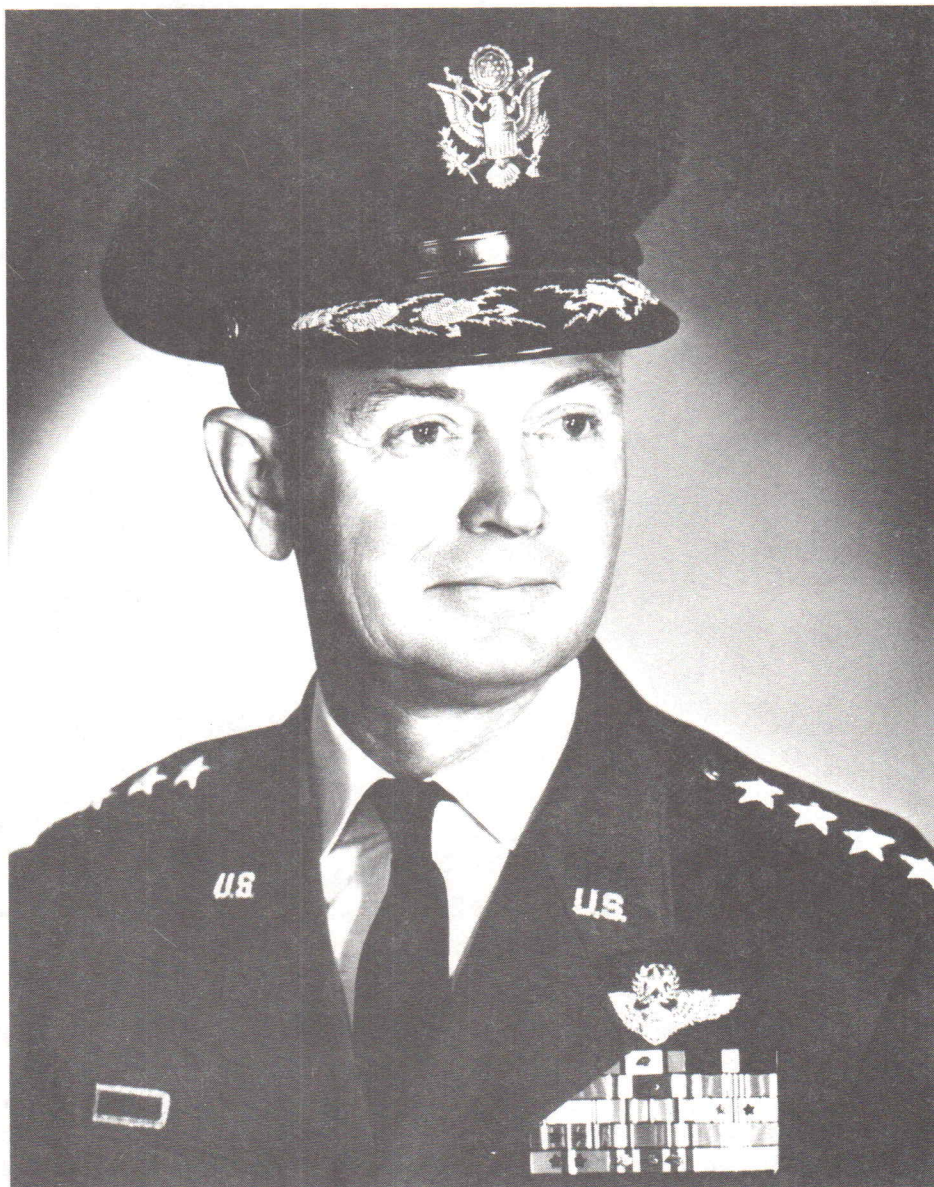
22. July 1, 1957 - August 1, 1959, commander in chief, United States Air Forces in Europe, Lindsey Air Base, Wiesbaden, West Germany. Dual-hatted as commander, Fourth Allied Tactical Air Force, Ramstein Air Base, West Germany, July 1, 1958 - August 1, 1959.
23. August 1, 1959 - September 30, 1961, commander, Tactical Air Command, Langley Air Force Base VA.

D. Decorations and Service Awards:

Distinguished Service Cross with one oak leaf cluster
Distinguished Service Medal with one oak leaf cluster
Silver Star
Legion of Merit
Distinguished Flying Cross
Air Medal
World War II Victory Medal
Honorary Companion of the Military Division of the Order of the Bath (Britain)
Republic of Korea Military Merit Teaguk Medal

E. Effective Dates of Promotions:

<u>Grade</u>	<u>Date</u>
Second Lieutenant	Jun 9, 1923
First Lieutenant	Mar 1, 1934
Captain	Mar 11, 1935
Major	Jan 31, 1941
Lieutenant Colonel	Feb 1, 1942
Colonel	Mar 1, 1942
Brigadier General	Jun 5, 1944
Major General	Apr 9, 1948
Lieutenant General	Dec 20, 1951
General	Jul 1, 1957



Gen Frederic H. Smith, Jr.
1 Aug 1959 - 1 Jul 1961

GENERAL FREDERIC H. SMITH, JR.

Frederic Harrison Smith, Jr., was born at Fort Monroe, Virginia, June 30, 1908, the son of Army Major General and Mrs. Frederic H. Smith. He attended high school at Leavenworth, Kansas, and Hampton, Virginia, and Columbian Preparatory School in Washington, D.C. He then attended the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York, and graduated as a second lieutenant in Field Artillery, June 13, 1929.

Second Lieutenant Smith's first assignment was that of student officer at the Air Corps Primary and Advanced Flying Schools at Brooks and Kelly Fields, Texas, where he learned to fly. After receiving his wings, he was transferred to the Army Air Corps in December 1930 with duty at France Field, Panama, Canal Zone. He served with the 63rd Service Squadron and the 24th Pursuit Squadron until December 1932. Lieutenant Smith then returned to the United States for assignment as flying instructor in the 41st School Squadron at Kelly Field, Texas, in January 1933. He was promoted to first lieutenant in October 1934. In 1936, he returned to Panama where he served as senior aeronautical inspector for the Panama Canal. He also acted as advisor on aviation matters to the governor of the Panama Canal. He was promoted to captain in June 1939.

In late 1939, Captain Smith returned to the United States as operations officer of the 36th Pursuit Squadron at Langley Field, Virginia. A few months later he became its commander. On January 17, 1941, he became commanding officer of the 8th Pursuit Group, 7th Pursuit Wing, at Mitchel Field, New York. He was promoted to major in March 1941.

In January 1942, as a lieutenant colonel, Smith took his Eighth Pursuit Group to Brisbane, Australia, for operations in the Southwest Pacific. On May 22, 1942, he left the pursuit group to become chief of staff of the advance echelon of the newly activated Fifth Air Force at Brisbane. In August when the 5th was activated, he continued as chief of staff. Between March 1943 and January 1944, he was commander of the First Air Task Force in New Guinea. In August 1942, he was promoted to colonel and in November 1943 to brigadier general.

Following two years of combat service in the Pacific, Brigadier General Smith was transferred to the European Theater of Operations in March 1944, where he served as deputy senior air staff officer and chief of operations of the Allied Expeditionary Air Forces, based in England. In August 1944, Brigadier General Smith returned to the United States to become deputy chief of staff at Headquarters, Army Air Force, Washington, D.C. He returned to the Southwest Pacific on February 10, 1945, to command the V Fighter command in its last year of combat against the Japanese.

On September 30, 1945, at the end of the war, Brigadier General Smith was ordered to Washington for duty in the office of the assistant chief of air staff, plans, at Army Air Force Headquarters. He served there in the special organizational planning group until

March 1946. In April 1946, he was appointed chief of staff of the newly formed Strategic Air Command at Andrews Field, Maryland, and in February 1947, became national commander of the Civil Air Patrol.

On October 10, 1947, following establishment of the United States Air Force Headquarters, Brigadier General Smith was appointed chief of the requirements division under the director of training and requirements division in the office of the deputy chief of staff for operations. He was promoted to major general and appointed assistant for programming in that office in February, 1948, a position he held until August 14, 1950. He was then named commanding general of the Eastern Air Defense Force, Stewart Air Force Base, New York.

Major General Smith became vice commander of the Air Defense Command, Ent Air Force Base, Colorado Springs, Colorado, on March 1, 1952. He served there until June 20, 1956, when he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant general and again joined the Fifth Air Force, this time as its commander. On July 1, 1957, concurrently with a reorganization of the United States Forces in the Pacific, General Smith, as commander of the Fifth Air Force, was also appointed commander of the United States Forces, Japan.

On August 1, 1958, Lieutenant General Smith returned to the United States to assume command of Air Training Command at Randolph Air Force Base, Texas. He held this position until July 31, 1959, when he transferred to Europe to become on August 1, commander in chief of United States Air Forces in Europe (USAFE), with headquarters at Lindsey Air Station, Wiesbaden, West Germany, and concurrently, commander of the Fourth Allied Tactical Air Force headquartered at Ramstein Air Base. He received his fourth star on August 1, 1959.

During his tenure as commander in chief of USAFE, the command underwent several major organizational realignments. In November 1959, the command headquarters moved from downtown Wiesbaden and was consolidated at Lindsey Air Station in Wiesbaden. In the same month, Headquarters Seventeenth Air Force moved from Wheelus Air Base, Libya, to Ramstein Air Base, West Germany, to assume command of all USAFE central region units except those reporting directly to Headquarters USAFE. When the French refused to allow USAFE to store nuclear weapons on their soil, USAFE had to relocate three tactical fighter units from France to England and Germany. This involved the move of about 5,300 military personnel. From USAFE's standpoint, the closing days of the Eisenhower administration in 1960 were traumatic. In an attempt to offset a balance of payments deficit of more than \$3 billion, President Eisenhower stopped most dependent travel to Europe, and even ordered the return of many dependents. The administration seriously considered withdrawing all tactical fighter squadrons permanently stationed in Europe and replacing them with rotational units from Tactical Air Command. President Kennedy, once in office, rescinded the dependent return program and rejected the idea of rotational

squadrons. United States relations with the Soviet Union worsened after the Soviets shot down a U-2 flown by Francis Gary Powers, a government contract pilot, flying a reconnaissance mission from Turkey, across the Soviet Union, to Norway.

On July 1, 1961, General Smith assumed duties as vice chief of staff, United States Air Force, Washington, D.C. He retired on September 1, 1962 and died on May 28, 1980.

General Smith's military decorations included the Distinguished Service Medal with two oak leaf clusters, Legion of Merit, Air Medal with one oak leaf cluster, Commendation Ribbon (Army), American Defense Service Medal, American Campaign Medal, Asiatic Pacific Campaign Medal, European-African-Middle Eastern Campaign Medal, World War II Victory Medal, National Defense Service Medal, Air Force Longevity Service Medal with one silver and one bronze oak leaf cluster, Philippine Liberation Ribbon, and the Commander of the British Empire Medal.

General Smith was married to the former Miss Martha King, daughter of Fleet Admiral Ernest King. General and Mrs. Smith had three sons: Frederic, James, and Janvier.

PERSONAL FACT SHEET - GENERAL FREDERIC H. SMITH, JR

A. Personal Data:

1. **Born - June 30, 1908, Fort Monroe, VA.
Parents - Major General and Mrs. Frederic H. Smith.**
2. **Married - Martha King, daughter of Fleet Admiral Ernest King.
Children - three sons: Frederic, James, and Janvier.**
3. **Retired - September 1, 1962**
4. **Died - May 28, 1980**

B. Education:

Graduated - high school, Hampton, VA; Columbian Preparatory School, Washington, D.C.; United States Military Academy, West Point, NY, 1929.

C. Service:

1. **? - June 13, 1929, cadet, United States Military Academy, West Point, NY, was commissioned a second lieutenant of Field Artillery.**
2. **June 1929 - December 1930, student, Air Corps Primary and Advanced Flying Schools, Brooks and Kelly Fields TX.**
3. **December 1930, transferred to the Army Air Corps.**
4. **December 1930 - December 1932, 63rd Service Squadron and 24th Pursuit Squadron, France Field, Panama, Canal Zone.**
5. **January 1933 - 1936, flying instructor, 41st School Squadron, Kelly Field TX.**
6. **1936 - late 1939, senior aeronautical inspector, Panama Canal, Balboa Heights, Canal Zone, and advisor on aviation matters to the governor of the Panama Canal.**
7. **Late 1939 - January 1941, operations officer and later commander, 36th Pursuit Squadron, Langley Field VA.**

8. **January 17, 1941 - May 22, 1942, commander, 8th Pursuit Group, 7th Pursuit Wing, Mitchel Field NY and Brisbane, Australia, after January 1942.**
9. **May 22, 1942 - March 1943, chief of staff, Fifth Air Force, Brisbane, Australia.**
10. **March 1943 - January 1944, commander, First Air Task Force, New Guinea.**
11. **March - August 1944, deputy senior air staff officer and chief of operations, Allied Expeditionary Air Forces, London, England.**
12. **August 1944 - February 1945, deputy chief of staff, HQ Army Air Force, Washington, D.C.**
13. **February 10 - September 30, 1945, commander, V Fighter Command, Mindoro; Clark Field, Philippines; Okinawa; Fukuoka, Japan.**
14. **October 1945 - March 1946, member of special organizational planning group, office of the assistant chief of air staff, plans, HQ Army Air Force, Washington, D.C.**
15. **April 1946 - February 1947, chief of staff, advance echelon, Strategic Air Command at Andrews Field MD.**
16. **February - October 10, 1947, national commander of the Civil Air Patrol.**
17. **October 10, 1947 - February 1948, chief, requirements division, training and requirements division, office of the deputy chief of staff for operations, HQ United States Air Force, Washington, D.C.**
18. **February 1948 - August 14, 1950, assistant for programming, office of the deputy chief of staff for operations, HQ United States Air Force, Washington, D.C.**
19. **August 14, 1950 - March 1, 1952, commander, Eastern Air Defense Force, Stewart Air Force Base NY.**
20. **March 1, 1952 - June 20, 1956, vice commander, Air Defense Command, Ent Air Force Base, Colorado Springs, CO.**

21. June 30, 1956 - July 30, 1958, commander, Fifth Air Force, Nagoya, Japan. On July 1, 1957, concurrently with a reorganization of the United States Forces in the Pacific, was also appointed commander of the United States Forces, Japan.
22. August 1, 1958 - July 31, 1959, commander, Air Training Command, Randolph Air Force Base TX.
23. August 1, 1959 - July 1, 1961, commander in chief of United States Air Forces in Europe (USAFE), Lindsey Air Station, Wiesbaden, West Germany, and concurrently, commander of the Fourth Allied Tactical Air Force whose headquarters was at Ramstein Air Base.
24. July 1, 1961 - September 1, 1962, vice chief of staff, United States Air Force, Washington, D.C.

D. Decorations and Service Awards:

Distinguished Service Medal with two oak leaf clusters
 Legion of Merit
 Air Medal with one oak leaf cluster
 Commendation Ribbon (Army)
 American Defense Service Medal
 Asiatic Pacific Campaign Medal
 American Campaign Medal
 European-African-Middle Eastern Campaign Medal
 World War II Victory Medal
 National Defense Service Medal
 Air Force Longevity Service Medal with one silver and one bronze oak leaf cluster
 Philippine Liberation Ribbon
 Commander of the British Empire Medal

E. Effective Dates of Promotions:

<u>Grade</u>	<u>Temporary</u>	<u>Permanent</u>
Second Lieutenant		Jun 13, 1929
First Lieutenant		Oct 20, 1934
Captain		Jun 13, 1939
Major	Mar 21, 1941	Jun 12, 1946
Lieutenant Colonel	Jan 23, 1942	

Colonel
Brigadier General
Major General
Lieutenant General
General

Aug 8, 1942
Nov 12, 1943
Feb 19, 1948
Jun 20, 1956
Aug 1, 1959

Apr 2, 1948
Sep 24, 1949
Oct 6, 1949



Gen Truman H. Landon
1 Jul 1961 - 1 Aug 1963

GENERAL TRUMAN H. LANDON

Truman Hempel Landon was born in Maryville, Missouri, February 11, 1905, and grew up in Carlinville, Illinois. After graduation from the Carlinville High School in 1922, he attended Blackburn College in that city and, in 1924, entered the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York. He graduated from the Academy June 9, 1928, and received his pilot and observer rating at Kelly Field, Texas, February 15, 1930.

In February 1930, he was assigned to the 3rd Attack Group at Fort Crockett, near Galveston, Texas, and served there until May 1932 when he became a flying instructor at Randolph Field Texas. While at Randolph, on September 1, 1934, he was promoted to first lieutenant. From March 1937 to June 1939, he was a flying instructor with the 6th Bombardment Group at France Field in the Canal Zone. While in this last position, on September 9, 1938, he was promoted to captain.

Captain Landon returned to the United States in June 1939 to become the commander of the 38th Reconnaissance Squadron at March Field, California. While there, he was promoted to major. He participated in the first mass flight of B-17s from Hamilton Field, California, to Hickam Field, Hawaii, May 13, 1941. He continued to command the squadron as it moved to Albuquerque, New Mexico, in July 1941. On December 7, 1941, while enroute with his unit to the Philippines, he arrived at Hickam Field, Hawaii, during the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. On January 5, 1942, he was promoted to lieutenant colonel and then to colonel on March 1, 1942. While in Hawaii, he became the assistant chief of staff for operations of the VII Bomber Command, and later assistant chief of staff for bomber operations for Seventh Air Force.

In August 1942, Colonel Landon returned briefly to the United States as assistant chief of staff for operations with the Second Air Force, Fort George Wright, Washington. In January 1943, he was once again assigned to the Pacific, and from January 20, 1943 to December 11, 1944, he commanded the VII Bomber Command in the Central Pacific. This unit conducted patrol operations from Hawaii until late 1943. Thereafter, the command served in combat in the Central and Western Pacific, primarily in the Gilbert and Marshall Islands. He was promoted to brigadier general on February 6, 1943. While commanding general of the VII Bomber Command he led a joint task group under Admiral Nimitz.

Brigadier General Landon returned to the United States for a series of tours in Washington, D.C. that lasted from December 1944 through March 1951. From December 1944 through June 1946, he was the senior air instructor at the Army and Navy Staff College (later redesignated the National War College) in Washington, D.C. In June 1946, he became deputy commandant of the college. In February 1948, he relinquished this position to become the Air Force member of the Joint Strategic Survey Committee in the Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. In June 1950, he was transferred to Headquarters United States Air Force to become director of plans and operations. He held this position until March 1951.

On March 1, 1951, Major General Landon became deputy commander in chief and chief of staff for United States Air Forces in Europe (USAFE) at Wiesbaden, Germany. He continued in this dual position until August 7, 1953, when he returned to the Pentagon. Between September 1953 and March 1954, he served as assistant deputy chief of staff for operations at Headquarters United States Air Force. While in this position, on February 19, 1954, he received his third star. In April 1954, he became the Air Force inspector general. In June 1956, he assumed command of the Caribbean Air Command, Albrook Air Force Base, Canal Zone, where he remained until August 1959.

He then returned once again to Headquarters United States Air Force to become the deputy chief of staff for personnel. He served in this capacity until July 1, 1961, when he became commander in chief of USAFE, Lindsey Air Station, Wiesbaden, West Germany, and concurrently, commander of the Fourth Allied Tactical Air Force with its headquarters at Ramstein Air Base, West Germany, with the rank of general. General Landon retired on August 1, 1963.

As commander in chief of USAFE, General Landon was confronted almost immediately with increased tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union. On the night of August 12, 1961, the Soviet-backed East German government erected the Berlin Wall, precipitating a new Cold War crisis. The Air Force responded by immediately sending eight Tactical Air Command squadrons to Europe and then in October, replacing them with 11 squadrons of the Air National Guard. This two-phase deployment of reinforcements to Europe was the largest movement of aircraft overseas since World War II. Between June 1961 and June 1962, the command's strength increased from 86,156 people to 101,207 people, temporarily reversing the declining manpower strength in USAFE. By the summer of 1962, the United States had demonstrated unequivocally its resolve to defend Berlin, and by the end of the year, the command's strength dropped to 85,085. The deployment, however, also demonstrated the difficulty of reactivating former USAFE bases for extended operations, even when the bases had only been recently vacated. A sign of the emerging status of West Germany occurred on July 1, 1963, when the NATO Status of Forces Agreement went into effect in Germany. For the first time since the end of World War II, United States forces in Germany were subject to German law.

General Landon was a command pilot with over 7,800 hours. His military decorations included the Distinguished Service Medal, Silver Star, Legion of Merit, Distinguished Flying Cross with Oak Leaf Cluster, Air Medal with two oak leaf clusters, Army of Occupation Medal (Germany), American Defense Service Medal, American Campaign Medal; Asiatic Pacific Campaign Medal, National Defense Service Medal, and the World War II Victory Medal.

He married the former Willda Van Gieson on June 28, 1941. This was his second wife. By his first wife, he had two daughters--Louise and Helen Hempel Landon. By his second wife, Willda, he had one son--Perry Dwight Landon.

PERSONAL FACT SHEET - GENERAL TRUMAN H. LANDON

A. Personal Data:

1. **Born - February 11, 1905, Maryville, MO;
Father - Perry Oliver Landon; mother - Helen Hempel Landon.**
2. **Married - June 28, 1941; Willda Van Gieson Landon;
Children - Louise Landon and Helen Hempel Landon (by a previous marriage) and Perry Dwight Landon.**
3. **Retired - August 1, 1963**

B. Education:

Graduated - Carlinville High School, IL, 1922; attended Blackburn College, Carlinville, IL, 1922 - 1924; graduated U.S. Military Academy, West Point, N.Y. 1928; Advanced Flying School, Kelly Field TX, 1930; Attack Course, Kelly Field TX, 1930; Air Corps Tactical School, 1939; Army-Navy Staff College (now National War College), Washington, D.C., 1945.

C. Service:

1. **September 1924 - June 1928, Cadet, U.S. Military Academy, West Point, NY.**
2. **June 1928 - February 1930, Flying School, Brooks Field and Kelly Field TX.**
3. **February 1930 - May 1932, squadron duties, 3rd Attack Group, Fort Crockett, Galveston, TX.**
4. **May 1932 - March 1937, flying instructor, Randolph Field TX.**
5. **March 1937 - June 1939, squadron duties, Sixth Bombardment Group, France Field, Panama, Canal Zone.**
6. **June 1939 - July 1941, commanding officer, 8th Reconnaissance Squadron March Field CA.**
7. **July - December 1941, commanding officer, 38th Reconnaissance Squadron, Albuquerque, NM.**

8. December 1941 - August 1942, commanding officer, 38th Reconnaissance Squadron, assistant chief of staff for operation, VII Bomber command; assistant chief of staff for bomber operations, Seventh Air Force, Hawaii.
9. August 1942 - January 1943, assistant chief of staff for operations, Second Air Force, Fort George Wright WA.
10. January 20, 1943 - December 11, 1944, commander, VII Bomber Command, Gilbert and Marshall Islands, Pacific (with additional duty as commander, Joint Task Group 57.2).
11. December 1944 - June 1946, senior air instructor, Army and Navy Staff College (since redesignated the National War College), Washington, D.C.
12. June 1946 - February 1948, deputy commandant, Army and Navy Staff College (since redesignated the National War College), Washington, D.C.
13. February 1948 - May 1950, Air Force member, Joint Strategic Survey Committee, Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Washington, D.C.
14. June 1950 - March 1951, director of plans and operations, HQ United States Air Force, Washington, D.C.
15. March 1, 1951 - August 7, 1953, deputy commander in chief and chief of staff, United States Air Forces in Europe, Wiesbaden, West Germany.
16. September 1953 - March 1954, assistant deputy chief of staff, operations, HQ United States Air Force, Washington, D.C.
17. April 1954 - June 1956, inspector general, HQ United States Air Force, Washington, D.C.
18. June 1956 - August 1959, commander, Caribbean Air Command, Albrook Air Force Base, Canal Zone.
19. August 1959 - June 1961, deputy chief of staff for personnel, HQ United States Air Force, Washington, D.C.
20. July 1, 1961 - August 1, 1963, commander in chief, United States Air Forces in Europe, Lindsey Air Station, Wiesbaden, West Germany, and concurrently, commander, Fourth Allied Tactical Air Force with headquarters at Ramstein Air Base, West Germany.

D. Decorations and Service Awards:

Distinguished Service Medal
Silver Star
Legion of Merit
Distinguished Flying Cross with Oak Leaf Cluster
Air Medal with two oak leaf clusters
Army of Occupation Medal (Germany)
American Defense Service Medal
American Campaign Medal
Asiatic Pacific Campaign Medal
National Defense Service Medal
World War II Victory Medal

E. Effective Dates of Promotions:

<u>Grade</u>	<u>Temporary</u>	<u>Permanent</u>
Second Lieutenant	Jun 9, 1928	Jun 9, 1928
First Lieutenant	Sep 1, 1934	Sep 1, 1934
Captain	Sep 9, 1938	Sep 9, 1938
Major	Jan 31, 1941	
Lieutenant Colonel	Jan 5, 1942	
Colonel	Mar 1, 1942	
Brigadier General	Feb 6, 1943	Mar 30, 1945
Major General	Feb 10, 1942*	Apr 4, 1945
Lieutenant General	Feb 19, 1954	
General	Jun 28, 1961	

* Adjusted date of rank.



Gen Gabriel P. Disosway
1 Aug 1963 - 1 Aug 1965

GENERAL GABRIEL P. DISOSWAY

Gabriel Poillon Disosway, born on June 11, 1910, in Pomona, California, graduated from Wichita Falls High School, Wichita Falls, Texas, in 1927. He then attended Oklahoma University. He entered the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, New York, in July 1929, and graduated in June 1933, receiving a commission as a second lieutenant in the Field Artillery. He entered the Primary Flying School at Randolph Field, Texas, and upon completion of the course, transferred to the Advanced Flying School at Kelly Field, Texas, from which he was graduated in October 1934. He transferred from the Field Artillery to the Air Corps in January 1935. He was promoted to first lieutenant in April 1935.

Lieutenant Disosway's first assignments were with the 71st Service and 55th Pursuit Squadrons at Barksdale Field, Louisiana. In March 1938, he became a primary flying instructor at Randolph Field, Texas, and remained there until January 1942, serving as an instructor and flight and stage commander. While there he was promoted to captain, major, and lieutenant colonel. He then went to Lake Charles Field, Louisiana, as director of flying, and in June 1942, returned to Randolph as director of training. He was appointed commander of Bryan Army Air Base, Texas, in January 1943.

In April 1943, Lieutenant Colonel Disosway went to Panama as commander of the 37th Fighter Group, and a month later was promoted to colonel. After this unit disbanded on November 1, 1943, he served as air inspector and deputy commander of the 26th Fighter Command in Panama and trained the First Brazilian Fighter Group which fought in Italy. In September 1944, he was assigned as commander of Ephrata Army Air Base, Washington.

In January 1945, with war still waging in the Pacific, Colonel Disosway was transferred to Chengtu, China, as operations officer of the 312th Fighter Wing. He assumed command of the 311 Fighter Group, located at Pungchacheng, China, on May 24, 1945, and retained command until August 5th. In August, he was named Army Air Force Liaison Officer with the Third Amphibious Marine Corps in Tientsin, China.

Colonel Disosway returned to the United States in April 1946, to become assistant commander of Barksdale Field, Louisiana. In September 1947, he entered the Air War College at Maxwell Field, Alabama. Upon graduation in June 1948, he was appointed chief of the training division in the directorate of training and requirements at Headquarters United States Air Force, Washington, D.C. On December 22, 1959, he was promoted to brigadier general. In February 1951, he became director of training in the office of the deputy chief of staff for personnel, at Headquarters United States Air Force.

He next was named commander of Air Training Command's Flying Training Air Force in September 1952, with headquarters at Waco, Texas, and was promoted to major general in October. After nearly five years in this position, he assumed command of the Twelfth Air Force, with headquarters at Ramstein Air Base, West Germany. In January

1958, he became deputy commander, United States Air Forces in Europe, Advanced Operations Unit (ADVON) at Ramstein, becoming Commander of the Seventeenth Air Force (USAFE), also at Ramstein, on November 15, 1959. He retained this position until May 25, 1960.

Returning to the United States in June 1960, Major General Disosway was assigned duty as senior Air Force member, military studies and liaison division, weapons systems evaluation group, Office of the Secretary of Defense (Research and Engineering). In July 1961, he was promoted to lieutenant general and became vice commander, Tactical Air Command. In November 1962, Lieutenant General Disosway became deputy chief of staff, operations, Headquarters United States Air Force. This position was redesignated as deputy chief of staff, programs and requirements in February 1963.

On August 1, 1963, he assumed command of the United States Air Forces in Europe (USAFE), Lindsey Air Station, Wiesbaden, West Germany, and concurrently, commander of the Fourth Allied Tactical Air Force, Ramstein Air Base, West Germany. He was promoted to full general on the same day. The command at that time was facing another attempt by Congress to reduce forces and facilities worldwide. Known as Project Clearwater, the cuts significantly affected Air Force units and installations in the United Kingdom, Spain, France, and Germany. As part of the restructure, USAFE transferred all of its airlift assets to the Military Air Transport Service. In addition, the command completed its withdraw from Morocco and steps were taken to turn over air defense responsibilities in Spain to the Spanish Air Force. The command's air defense mission in Spain shifted to training the Spanish to maintain their own system. Between July 1963 and July 1965, USAFE's strength declined from 84,691 to 73,672. The decline continued until 1976. By 1965, USAFE began to feel the effects of American involvement in Southeast Asia, especially as levies on the command involved increased numbers of aircraft, people, materiel, and financial resources. The aircrew ratio fell from 1.25:1 to 1.01:1.

General Disosway relinquished command of USAFE on August 1, 1965, and returned to the United States to become commander of the Tactical Air Command, Langley Air Force Base, Virginia. He retired on August 1, 1968.

A command pilot, General Disosway has received numerous awards and decorations, including the Distinguished Service Medal, Legion of Merit with two oak leaf clusters, Bronze Star, Air Medal, Army Commendation Medal, American Defense Service Medal, American Campaign Medal, Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal with two bronze stars, World War II Victory Medal, National Defense Service Medal, Air Force Longevity Service Award Ribbon with one silver and one bronze oak leaf cluster, Brazilian Air Force Pilot's Wings, Brazilian Order of the Southern Cross, Chinese Air Force Pilot's Wings, Chinese Special Breast Order of the Cloud and Banner with certificate, and the Special Breast Order of Yun Hui with Ribbon (China). General Disosway married Dorothy Ford in May 1937. They have two children, Mrs. W. R. Hanna and John Ford Disosway.

PERSONAL FACT SHEET - GENERAL GABRIEL P. DISOSWAY

A. Personal Data:

1. **Born - June 11, 1910, Pomona, CA.
Father - Wilbur F.; mother - Elizabeth Forrest Disosway.**
2. **Married - May 1937; wife - Dorothy Ford Disosway.
Children - Mrs. W. R. Hanna and John Ford Disosway.**
3. **Retired - August 1, 1968**

B. Education:

Graduated - Wichita Falls High School, TX, 1927; U.S. Military Academy, West Point, NY, 1933; Primary Flying School, Randolph Field TX, 1934; Advanced Flying School, Kelly Field TX, 1934; Air War College, Maxwell Air Force Base AL, 1948. Attended Oklahoma University, 1927-1929.

C. Service:

1. **July 1929 - June 1933, cadet, U. S. Military Academy, West Point, NY.**
2. **June 1933 - October 1934, Primary and Advanced Flying Schools, Randolph and Kelly Fields TX.**
3. **October 1934 - February 1935, pilot, 71st Service Squadron, Barksdale Field LA.**
4. **February 1935 - March 1938, pilot, 55th Pursuit Sq, Barksdale Field LA.**
5. **March 1938 - January 1942, instructor, flight commander, stage commander, Randolph Field TX.**
6. **January - June 1942, director of flying, Lake Charles Field LA.**
7. **June 1942 - January 1943, director of training, Randolph Field TX.**
8. **January - April 1943, commander, Bryan Army Air Base TX.**
9. **April 1943 - September 1944, commander, 37th Fighter Group, later air inspector and deputy commander, 26th Fighter Command, Panama.**
10. **September 1944 - January 1945, commander, Ephrata Army Air Base WA.**

11. January - May 1945, operations officer, 312th Fighter Wing, Chengtu, China.
12. May 24 - August 5, 1945, commander, 311th Fighter Group, Pungchacheng, China.
13. August 1945 - March 1946, Army Air Force Liaison Officer with Third Amphibious Marine Corps, Tientsin, China.
14. April 1946 - August 1947, assistant commander, Barksdale Field LA.
15. September 1947 - June 1948, student, Air War College, Maxwell Air Force Base AL.
16. June 1948 - February 1951, chief, training division, directorate of training and requirements, HQ United States Air Force, Washington, D.C.
17. February 1951 - September 1952, director of training, office of the deputy chief of staff, personnel, HQ United States Air Force, Washington, D.C.
18. August 1952 - June 1957, commander, Flying Training Air Force, Waco, TX.
19. July 1957 - January 1958, commander, Twelfth Air Force, Ramstein Air Base, West Germany.
20. January 1958 - November 1959, deputy commander, USAFE (ADVON), Ramstein Air Base, West Germany.
21. November 15, 1959 - June 25, 1960, commander, Seventeenth Air Force (USAFE), Ramstein Air Base, West Germany.
22. June 1960 - July 1961, senior Air Force member, military studies and liaison division, weapons systems evaluation group, Office of the Secretary of Defense (Research and Engineering, Washington, D.C.
23. July 1961 - November 1962, vice commander, Tactical Air Command, Langley Air Force Base VA.
24. November 1962 - February 1963, deputy chief of staff, operations, HQ United States Air Force, Washington, D.C.
25. February - July 1963, deputy chief of staff, programs and requirement, HQ United States Air Force, Washington, D.C.

26. August 1, 1963 - August 1, 1965, commander in chief, United States Air Forces in Europe, Lindsey Air Station, Wiesbaden, West Germany, and concurrently, commander, Fourth Allied Tactical Air Force, Ramstein Air Base, West Germany.
27. August 1, 1965 - August 1, 1968, commander, Tactical Air Command, Langley Air Force Base VA.

D. Decorations and Service Awards:

Distinguished Service Medal
 Legion of Merit with two oak leaf clusters
 Bronze Star Medal
 Air Medal
 Army Commendation Medal
 American Defense Service Medal
 American Campaign Medal
 Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal with two bronze stars
 World War II Victory Medal
 National Defense Service Medal
 Air Force Longevity Service Award Ribbon with one silver and one bronze oak leaf cluster
 Brazilian Air Force Pilot's Wings
 Brazilian Order of the Southern Cross
 Chinese Air Force Pilot's Wings
 Special Breast Order of the Cloud and Banner with certificate (China)
 Special Breast Order of Yun Hui with Ribbon (China)

E. Effective Dates of Promotions:

<u>Grade</u>	<u>Temporary</u>	<u>Permanent</u>
Second Lieutenant		Jun 13, 1933
First Lieutenant	Apr 20, 1935	Jun 13, 1936
Captain	Sep 9, 1940	Jun 13, 1943
Major	Jul 22, 1941	
Lieutenant Colonel	Jan 23, 1942	
Colonel	May 24, 1943	Apr 2, 1948
Brigadier General	Dec 22, 1950	Dec 13, 1955
Major General	Oct 17, 1952	Mar 10, 1958
Lieutenant General	Jul 1, 1961	
General	Aug 1, 1963	

(Date of Rank August 1, 1963)



Gen Bruce K. Holloway
1 Aug 1965 - 1 Aug 1966

GENERAL BRUCE K. HOLLOWAY

Bruce Keener Holloway was born at Knoxville, Tennessee, September 1, 1912, and graduated from Knoxville High School in 1929. He studied engineering at the University of Tennessee for two years before entering the United States Military Academy from which he graduated in 1937 as a second lieutenant of Cavalry. He took flying training at Randolph and Kelly Fields in San Antonio, Texas, and received his pilot's wings in 1938.

Lieutenant Holloway's first assignment was in Hawaii in early 1939, where he flew P-26s and P-36s as flight leader for two years with the 6th Pursuit Squadron. From there, in 1940, he became the adjutant and group inspector of the 18th Pursuit Group, also located in Hawaii. He was promoted to captain in October 1940. In January 1941, he returned to San Antonio where he became the adjutant of the 63rd Transport Group at Duncan Field. From May to September 1941, he saw duty at the Field Service Division at Wright Field, Ohio, and from there went to the California Institute of Technology where, in December 1941, he took a postgraduate course in aeronautical engineering.

In January 1942, shortly after the United States had entered World War II, Captain Holloway was assigned as the executive officer to the 14th Pursuit Group at Hamilton Field, California, and soon was promoted to major. During April and May 1942, he served as assistant for operations (S-3) with the IV Interceptor Command at Riverside, California, before becoming an observer with General Claire Chennault's American Volunteer Group, the "Flying Tigers" at Kunming, China, in June 1942. Major Holloway completed 12 combat missions before the Flying Tigers became the Army Air Forces' 23rd Fighter Group on July 4, 1942. For a time, he served as commander of the 76th Fighter Squadron. He then became operations officer of the 23rd and finally, in early January 1943, group commander with the rank of lieutenant colonel. Including kills by the American Volunteer Group, the 23rd was number one in aerial victories of all United States Fighter Groups in World War II, downing 1,238 enemy aircraft. By the time he was reassigned to the United States in November 1943, he had been promoted to the rank of colonel. He had flown 110 combat missions, logged 310 combat hours, and had earned the status as a **fighter ace** by shooting down 13 Japanese planes, including fighters and twin-engine bombers. On a strafing mission across the Burmese border, he was hit on return by enemy ground fire, crashed into a rice paddy in Yunnan Province, China, but escaped uninjured.

At the end of 1943, Colonel Holloway was returned to the United States where during November and December 1943, he served as a staff officer in the office of the chief of staff, Headquarters Army Air Forces, Washington, D.C. From then to the end of the war, he worked in fighter requirements. In January 1944, he proceeded to Orlando, Florida, where he remained until June 1944 as chief, fighter section, fighter and air defense branch, requirements division. In July 1944, he returned to Washington, D.C. as chief, fighter section, fighter and air defense branch, office of commitments and requirements, requirements division at Headquarters Army Air Forces. He remained there through December 1945, and in January 1946, became the commander of the 412th Fighter Group

at March Field, California. He continued as commander after the 412th was inactivated and replaced by a reactivated 1st Fighter Group in July 1946. This unit held the distinction of being the Air Force's first unit to be equipped with jet aircraft, the F-80. Colonel Holloway used this opportunity to pioneer tactical operations of jet aircraft.

In September 1946, Colonel Holloway attended the Air Command and Staff School at Maxwell Field, Alabama, and in July 1947, was assigned to the Air Defense Command where he served initially as director of air defense at the 1000th Army Air Force Base Unit at Mitchel Field, New York. In December 1948, he became the director of operations of the 1000th and remained in that position until August 1949 when he became the deputy commander of the Eastern Air Defense Force. He finished his tour at Mitchel Air Force Base in August 1950 as the director of plans for Headquarters Continental Air Command and Air Defense Command.

Beginning in August 1950, Colonel Holloway attended the National War College in Washington, D.C. After finishing in June 1951, he was assigned to the newly created office of the director of research and development at Headquarters United States Air Force as chief, air defense division. He remained there until August 1953 when he became the deputy director of requirements at Headquarters United States Air Force. He was promoted to brigadier general in October 1953. While in this position, he helped establish Lincoln Laboratories, a research and development facility in Massachusetts devoted to applied research in air defense.

In July 1955, Brigadier General Holloway began a four year tour in Tactical Air Command. He became deputy commander of Tactical Air Command's Ninth Air Force, with headquarters at Shaw Air Force Base, South Carolina. At that time, Ninth Air Force was the Tactical Air Command's combat air arm, with fighter, fighter-bomber, bomber, guided missile and photo-reconnaissance units all over the United States. It was also the Air Force unit training agency for furnishing combat organizations and qualified replacement personnel for overseas commands. In August 1957, he was promoted to major general. In September of the same year, he became deputy commander of Tactical Air Command's Twelfth Air Force at Waco, Texas.

Major General Holloway moved again to Headquarters, United States Air Force in July 1959 as director of operational requirements in the deputy chief of staff office of operations. In October 1961, he was promoted to lieutenant general and moved to MacDill Air Force Base, Florida, as deputy commander in chief and chief of staff of the United States Strike Command. This command was comprised of Tactical Air Command and Strategic Army Command forces. While deputy commander in chief, at nearly 50 years of age, he completed the parachute jumping course at Fort Benning Georgia, successfully completing 13 jumps. When the United States Middle East, Africa, and South Asia Command (USMEAFSA) was created on December 1, 1963, Lieutenant General Holloway continued as deputy commander in chief of the United States Strike Command and also became deputy commander in chief of USMEAFSA.

Lieutenant General Holloway assumed command of United States Air Forces in Europe (USAFE) on July 21, 1965, and concurrently served as commander of NATO's Fourth Allied Tactical Air Force. He was promoted to general on August 1, 1965. During his tenure, the command began to feel the effects of American involvement in Southeast Asia. Increasing numbers of people, aircraft, materiel, and funding were being funneled to the war theater. Events in the Pacific, however, were overshadowed in early 1966 when France announced its intentions to withdraw from NATO and that it wanted all NATO forces out of France by April 1, 1967. For USAFE, this meant that it had to move over 13,000 military personnel and almost 20,000 dependents. It also meant the loss of nine air bases, and it marked the beginning of a bleak five-year period during which USAFE lost over a quarter of its total strength. Even so, new types of aircraft entered the USAFE inventory, the F-4C and F-4D fighters and the EC-135 airborne command post aircraft.

On August 1, 1966, General Holloway relinquished command to General Maurice A. Preston in order to become the vice chief of staff, Headquarters United States Air Force. After two years in that position, he became the commander in chief of Strategic Air Command at Offutt Air Force Base, Nebraska. He retired from this position on April 30, 1972.

General Holloway is a command pilot with approximately 6,000 flying hours in conventional and jet fighters, bomber, and reconnaissance aircraft. He had flown all the century-series fighters. He was also a graduate of the Airborne Training School at Ft. Benning, Georgia, with 13 parachute jumps to his credit.

His awards and decorations include the Distinguished Service Medal, Silver Star, Legion of Merit with one oak leaf cluster, Distinguished Flying Cross with one oak leaf cluster, Air Medal with two oak leaf clusters, Order of the Sacred Tripod (China), Pilot's Wings from China, Germany, Korea, Thailand, and Brazil, Grand Cross of the Order of Merit of the Federal Republic of Germany with star and sash, Order of Aeronautical Merit (Brazil), and Most Noble Order of the Crown of Thailand, First Class, Knight Grand Cross.

General Holloway is married to the former Frances Purdy of Scarsdale, New York. They have three girls, Candace, Taylor and Amy.

PERSONAL FACT SHEET - GENERAL BRUCE K. HOLLOWAY

A. Personal Data:

1. **Born - September 1, 1912, Knoxville, TN; father - Frank P.; mother - Elizabeth K. Holloway.**
2. **Married - Oct 14, 1944; wife - Frances Purdy of Scarsdale, NY. Children - 3 daughters: Candance, Taylor and Amy.**
3. **Hometown - Knoxville, TN.**
4. **Retired - April 30, 1972**

B. Education:

Graduated - Knoxville High School, Knoxville, TN, 1929; United States Military Academy, 1937; basic and advanced pilot training, Randolph and Kelly Fields TX, 1939; postgraduate training, aeronautical engineering, California Institute of Technology, 1941; Air Command and Staff School, Maxwell Air Force Base AL (first class to graduate), 1947; National War College, Ft. McNair, Washington, D.C., 1951; attended University of Tennessee, two years of engineering.

C. Service:

1. **1933 - June 12, 1937, cadet, United States Military Academy, West Point, NY. Commissioned a second lieutenant in Cavalry.**
2. **June 1937 - 1938, Flying Schools, Randolph and Kelly Fields TX.**
3. **1939 - 1940, Flight Leader, 6th Pursuit Squadron, Hawaii.**
4. **1940 - 1941, 18th Pursuit Group, Supply (A-4) and Group Inspector, Hawaii.**
5. **January - May 1941, Adjutant, 63rd Transport Gp., Duncan Field TX.**
6. **May - September 1941, Field Service Division, Wright Field OH.**
7. **September - December 1941, student, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, CA.**
8. **January - March 1942, executive officer, 14th Pursuit Group, March and Hamilton Fields CA.**

9. April - May 1942, assistant, operations (S-3), IV Interceptor Command, Riverside, CA.
10. June 1942 - January 1943, commander, 76th Fighter Squadron, Kunming, China.
11. January 9 - September 16, 1943, commander, 23rd Fighter Group, Kunming, China.
12. November - December 1943, staff officer, office of the chief of staff, HQ Army Air Forces, Washington, D.C.
13. January - June 1944, chief, fighter section, fighter and air defense branch, requirement division, Orlando, FL.
14. July 1944 - Dec 1945, chief, fighter section, training section, fighter and air defense branch, office of commitments and requirements, requirement division, HQ Army Air Forces, Washington, D.C.
15. January 30 - July 3, 1946, commander, 412 Fighter Group, March Field CA.
16. July 3 - August 20, 1946, commander, 1st Fighter Group, March Field CA.
17. September 1946 - June 1947, student, regular course, Air Command and Staff School, Maxwell Field AL.
18. July 1947 - November 1948, director, air defense, 1000th Air Force Base Unit, Air Defense Command, Mitchel Field NY.
19. December 1948 - August 1949, director of operations (A-3), Mitchel Air Force Base NY.
20. August 1949 - August 1950, deputy commander, Eastern Air Defense Force, later director, plans division, Continental Air Command and Air Defense Command, Mitchel AFB NY.
21. August 1950 - June 1951, student, regular course, National War College, Washington, D.C.
22. July 1951 - August 1953, chief, air defense division, deputy chief of staff, development, HQ United States Air Force, Washington, D.C.

23. August 1953 - June 1955, deputy director of requirements, deputy chief of staff, development, HQ United States Air Force, Washington, D.C.
24. July 1955 - August 1957, deputy commander, Ninth Air Force, Shaw Air Force Base SC.
25. September 1957 - July 1959, deputy commander, Twelfth Air Force, Waco, TX.
26. July 1959 - October 1961, director of operational requirements, deputy chief of staff for operations, HQ United States Air Force, Washington, D.C.
27. October 1961 - July 1965, deputy commander and chief of staff, MacDill Strike Command, later deputy commander in chief United States Strike Command, MacDill AFB FL. After December 1, 1963, he was also deputy commander in chief, United States Middle East, Africa, and South Asia Command.
28. August 1, 1965 - August 1, 1966, commander in chief, United States Air Forces in Europe, Lindsey Air Station, Wiesbaden, and commander, Fourth Allied Tactical Air Force, Ramstein Air Base, West Germany.
29. August 1, 1966 - July 31, 1968, vice chief of staff, HQ United States Air Force, Washington, D.C.
30. August 1, 1968 - April 30, 1972, commander in chief, Strategic Air Command, Offutt Air Force Base NE.

D. Decorations and Service Awards:

Distinguished Service Medal
 Silver Star
 Legion of Merit with one oak leaf cluster
 Distinguished Flying Cross with one oak leaf cluster
 Air Medal with two oak leaf clusters
 Commendation Medal
 American Defense Service Medal
 Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal with two bronze stars
 World War II Victory Medal
 National Defense Service Medal
 Air Force Longevity Service Award with six bronze oak leaf clusters
 Order of the Sacred Tripod (China)
 Pilot's Wings from China, Germany, Korea, Thailand, and Brazil

**The Grand Cross of the Order of Merit of the Federal Republic of Germany with
star and sash**

Order of Aeronautical Merit (Brazil)

Most Noble Order of the Crown of Thailand, First Class, Knight Grand Cross

E. Effective Dates of Promotions:

<u>Grade</u>	<u>Temporary</u>	<u>Permanent</u>
Second Lieutenant		Jun 12, 1937
First Lieutenant	Jun 13, 1940	
Captain	Oct 3, 1940	Jul 22, 1947
Major	Mar 4, 1942	
Lieutenant Colonel	Dec 6, 1942	Jul 2, 1948
Colonel	May 5, 1943	Jul 28, 1951
Brigadier General	Oct 9, 1953	Mar 10, 1958
Major General	Aug 5, 1957	May 16, 1960
Lieutenant General	Oct 6, 1961	
General	Aug 1, 1965	
(Date of rank August 1, 1965)		



Gen Maurice A. Preston
1 Aug 1966 - 1 Aug 1968

GENERAL MAURICE A. PRESTON

Maurice Arthur Preston was born in Weed, California, on November 25, 1912, and graduated from high school in Tulare, California, in 1931. After attending St. Mary's College in California, he entered the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York, graduating on June 12, 1937, with a commission as a second lieutenant.

Lieutenant Preston completed flying school at Kelly Field, Texas, in October and for the next two years held various squadron positions. He was promoted to first lieutenant in June 1940 and to captain in October. From February 1, 1941 to June 1942, he was assigned at Fort Douglas, Utah, as commander of the 39th Bombardment Group and the 62nd Bombardment Squadron. He was promoted to major in March 1942 and to lieutenant colonel in July 1942. During the last half of the year, he served as deputy commander of the 34th Bombardment Group at Davis-Monthan Field, Arizona and Geiger Field, Washington, and then as deputy commander of the 29th Bombardment Group at Gowen Field, Idaho.

On November 26, 1942, Lieutenant Colonel Preston became commander of the 379th Bombardment Group at Wendover Field, Utah. He took the 379th to England in April 1943. The group began B-17 operations with the Eighth Air Force on May 19 which received a Distinguished Unit Citation for strikes against a wide variety of strategic targets, including the ball-bearing plants at Schweinfurt, Germany. He led the second attack on Schweinfurt on April 13, 1944. Before relinquishing command on October 11, 1944, he flew 45 combat missions in the B-17. He was promoted to colonel in August 1943. His next assignment was commander of the 41st Bombardment Wing, RAF Molesworth, England, from October 11, 1944 until May 1945, when he returned to the United States. Colonel Preston was then assigned as base commander of the 231st Army Air Force Base Unit at Alamogordo, New Mexico.

Colonel Preston enrolled as a student at the Air Command and Staff School, Maxwell Field, Alabama, in August 1946. Upon graduating in June 1947, he became the chief of the Inter-American Security Branch and Military Coordinating Committee of the Permanent Joint Board of Defense Canada and United States in Washington, D.C. He later joined the plans division, of Headquarters United States Air Force.

Colonel Preston returned to overseas duty in July 1949, becoming deputy commander for plans and operations of the United States Northeastern Command, Pepperrell Air Force Base, St. Johns, Newfoundland. He remained with this command until March 1952 when he was assigned to Strategic Air Command's 308th Bombardment Wing (Medium) at Hunter Air Force Base, Georgia. He stayed until January 1954. During these two years, he served as wing commander on three occasions. He was promoted to brigadier general in December 1953. In January 1954, he assumed command of Strategic Air Command's 4th Air Division at Barksdale Air Force Base, Louisiana.

Brigadier General Preston returned to Headquarters United States Air Force in May 1956, as deputy director of operations in the office of the deputy chief of staff, operations. He was promoted to major general in August 1957 when he assumed the position of director of operations. On July 25, 1960, he became commander of Tactical Air Command's Nineteenth Air Force, often termed "the suitcase Air Force" because of its capability to move quickly to almost anywhere in the world as the command nucleus and planning elements of Tactical Air Command's Composite Air Strike Force. In October 1960, he became the first Air Force officer of his rank to go through the Army's paratroop jump school, adding paratrooper wings to those he already wore as a command pilot, navigator, and bombardier. He was promoted to lieutenant general on August 1, 1963 and was assigned to command the Fifth Air Forces and the United States Forces in Japan.

On August 1, 1966, he assumed command of the United States Air Forces in Europe (USAFE) and, concurrently, command of the Fourth Allied Tactical Air Force. During his tenure, General Preston faced three major challenges: the relocation of Air Force units from France when that country withdrew from NATO in 1967, drawdowns of people and equipment to support the war in Southeast Asia, and manpower reductions under a program called Crested Cap. This program aimed at reducing the United States' unfavorable balance of payments by withdrawing 5,278 military personnel from Germany and returning them to the United States. Between July 1966 and July 1968, the command's strength shrank from 78,673 to 71,564. In 1966, faced with the withdrawal from France and under pressure to withdraw from Libya, USAFE assumed command of Sixteenth Air Force and its network of air bases in Spain from the Strategic Air Command. To compensate for the reassignment of electronic countermeasure support aircraft to Southeast Asia, USAFE began testing the dual basing concept. Under this concept, units would be stationed in the United States, but in case of war, would deploy to a specific USAFE base. The command was involved in numerous humanitarian deployments during these years, most notably the evacuation of nearly 2,000 United States citizens from Jordan and Libya during the third Arab-Israeli War in June 1966. General Preston relinquished command of USAFE and retired on August 1, 1968.

General Preston was rated as a command pilot and had logged some 7,000 flying hours. He was also rated as a navigator, bombardier, and paratrooper. His military decorations included the Silver Star with one oak leaf cluster, Legion of Merit with one oak leaf cluster, Distinguished Flying Cross with two oak leaf clusters, Bronze Star Medal, Air Medal with seven oak leaf clusters, Army Commendation Medal, Purple Heart, American Defense Service Medal, American Campaign Medal, European-African-Middle Eastern Campaign Medal with six bronze stars, WWII Victory Medal, National Defense Service Medal, Air Force Longevity Service Award Ribbon with one silver and one bronze oak leaf cluster, Distinguished Flying Cross (Britain), Croix de Guerre with palms (France), Croix de Guerre with palms (Belgium), and the First Order of The Sacred Treasure (Japan).

General Preston was married to the former Dorothy Unger. They had two children, Thomas and Paige. General Preston died on January 25, 1983, in Washington, D.C.

PERSONAL FACT SHEET - GENERAL MAURICE A. PRESTON

A. Personal Data:

1. Born - November 25, 1912, Weed, CA.
Father - James M. Preston; mother - Petronella Tenenburgh Preston.
2. Married - August 23, 1937; Dorothy Unger.
Children - Thomas and Paige
3. Hometown - Tulare, CA.
4. Retired - August 1, 1968.
5. Died - January 25, 1983, in Washington, D.C.

B. Education:

Graduated - high school, Tulare, CA, 1931; U.S. Military Academy, West Point, NY, 1937; flying school, Kelly Field TX, 1938; Air Command and Staff School, Maxwell Field AL, 1947; Army's paratroop jump school, 1960. Attended - St. Mary's College, CA, 1931 - 1933.

C. Service:

1. 1933 - June 12, 1937, cadet, U.S. Military Academy, West Point, NY.
2. June 1937 - October 1938, flying school, Kelly Field TX.
3. October 1938 - 1941, various squadron positions.
4. February 1 - March 17, 1941, commander, 39th Bombardment Group, Fort Douglas UT.
5. March 1941 - June 1942, commander, 62nd Bombardment Squadron, Fort Douglas UT.
6. June - November 26, 1942, executive officer, later deputy commander, 34th Bombardment Group, Davis-Monthan Field AZ and Geiger Field WA, and deputy commander, 29th Bombardment Group, Gowen Field ID.
7. November 26, 1942 - April 1943, commander, 379th Bombardment Group, Wendover Field UT and Sioux City Army Air Base IA.

8. April 1943 - October 11, 1944, commander, 379th Bombardment Group, Kimbolton, England.
9. October 11, 1944 - May 1945, commander, 41st Bombardment Wing, RAF Molesworth, England.
10. May 1945 - August 1946, deputy commander and later commander, 231st Army Air Force Base Unit, Alamogordo, NM.
11. August 1946 - June 1947, student, Air Command and Staff School, Maxwell Field AL.
12. July 1947 - November 1948, chief, Inter-American Security Branch and Military Coordinating Committee of the Permanent Joint Board of Defense Canada and United States, Washington, D.C. and later, assigned to the plans division, HQ United States Air Force, Washington, D.C.
13. December 1948 - June 1949, captain, black planning team and later planning team of war plans division, HQ United States Air Forces, Washington, D.C.
14. July 1949 - December 1950, deputy chief of staff, plans and operations, United States Northeastern Command, Pepperrell Air Force Base, St John's, Newfoundland.
15. January 1951 - February 1952, deputy commander, plans and operations, United States Northeastern Command, Pepperrell Air Force Base, St. Johns, Newfoundland.
16. Mar 1952 - January 12, 1954, duty, Strategic Air Command's 308th Bombardment Wing (Medium), Hunter Air Force Base GA. Commander of wing, May 7, 1952 - February 20, 1953; March 28 - August 5, 1953; October 23, 1953 - January 12, 1954.
17. January 14, 1954 - April 1956, commander, Strategic Air Command's 4th Air Division, Barksdale Air Force Base LA.
18. May 1956 - August 1957, deputy director of operations, office of the deputy chief of staff, operations, HQ United States Air Force, Washington, D.C.
19. August 1957 - July 25, 1960, director of operations, office of the deputy chief of staff, operations, HQ United States Air Force, Washington, D.C.

20. July 25, 1960 - August 1, 1963, commander, Tactical Air Command's Nineteenth Air Force, Seymour Johnson Air Force Base NC.
21. August 1, 1963 - July 1966, commander, Fifth Air Forces and the United States Forces in Japan.
22. August 1, 1966 - August 1, 1968, commander in chief, United States Air Forces in Europe, Lindsey Air Station, Wiesbaden, and concurrently commander, Fourth Allied Tactical Air Force, Ramstein Air Base, West Germany.

D. Decorations and Service Awards:

Silver Star with one oak leaf cluster
 Legion of Merit with one oak leaf cluster
 Distinguished Flying Cross with two oak leaf clusters
 Bronze Star Medal
 Air Medal with seven oak leaf clusters
 Army Commendation Medal
 Purple Heart
 American Defense Service Medal
 American Campaign Medal
 European-African-Middle Eastern Campaign Medal with six bronze stars
 World War II Victory Medal
 National Defense Service Medal
 Air Force Longevity Service Award Ribbon with one silver and one bronze oak leaf cluster
 Distinguished Flying Cross (Britain)
 Croix de Guerre with palms (France and Belgium)
 First Order of The Sacred Treasure (Japan)

E. Effective Dates of Promotions:

<u>Grade</u>	<u>Temporary</u>	<u>Permanent</u>
Second Lieutenant		Jun 12, 1937
First Lieutenant		Jun 12, 1940
Captain	Oct 1, 1940	Jul 22, 1947
Major	Mar 27, 1942	
Lieutenant Colonel	Jul 6, 1942	Jul 2, 1948
Colonel	Aug 1, 1943	Jul 28, 1951
Brigadier General	Dec 15, 1953	Mar 10, 1958
Major General	Aug 5, 1957	May 16, 1960
Lieutenant General	Aug 1, 1963	
General	Aug 1, 1966	



Gen Horace M. Wade
1 Aug 1968 - 1 Feb 1969

GENERAL HORACE M. WADE

Horace Milton Wade was born on March 12, 1916, in Magnolia, Arkansas, the son of a Methodist minister. After completing high school in Wortham, Texas, he returned to Arkansas and graduated from the Magnolia Agricultural and Mechanical Junior College in 1936. In February 1948, he received his bachelor of science degree in business administration from the University of Arkansas. His military career began in 1934 when he became a member of Company D, 153d Infantry, Arkansas National Guard. He entered the Army Air Corps Flying School, Randolph Field, Texas, in 1937, and upon graduating and receiving his wings, in October 1938, was commissioned as a second lieutenant, Air Corps Reserve, U.S. Army.

Upon completion of flying training, Lieutenant Wade was assigned to the 11th Bombardment Squadron, 7th Bombardment Group, Hamilton Field, California, flying B-17 antisubmarine patrols along the west coast. In late December 1941, in the early days of World War II, he led one of the 15 B-24 crews that flew Liberator bombers from the United States to the Philippines to reinforce of the 19th Bombardment Group. Between January and June 1942, he was the commander of the headquarters squadron, 7th Bombardment Wing, Java, Indonesia and in Karachi, India. While with that wing, in February 1942, Captain Wade and his crew evacuated the commander in chief of the Southwest Pacific, Sir Archibald Waivel and his staff from Java to India. He was promoted to major on March 1, 1942. In June 1942, he became the commander of a B-17 squadron with the 1st Provisional Bombardment Group at Lydda, Palestine. In October 1942, he became the chief of intelligence for the IX Bomber Command at Lydda and Cairo, Egypt. He accumulated 36 combat missions in B-17s and B-24s in the Middle East before returning to the United States in May 1943 as a lieutenant colonel.

Upon returning to the United States, Lieutenant Colonel Wade became deputy commander of the 29th Bombardment Group at Gowen Field, Boise, Idaho, in June 1943 and on September 20, 1943, became commander of the group. He remained with the unit until April 1, 1944 when he became a tactical inspector in the office of air inspection at Headquarters Second Air Force in Colorado Springs, Colorado, with promotion to colonel in May. In July 1944, Colonel Wade was transferred to Washington, D.C, to the War Department, General Staff, where he worked as an operations officer. In March 1946 he was assigned to Headquarters Air Transport Command, also in Washington, D.C., as assistant chief of staff. In September 1946, he became a student officer at the University of Arkansas, completing his bachelor of science degree in February 1948. He then returned to Washington, D.C. where he was chief of the materiel division, statistical services, office of the comptroller at Headquarters United States Air Force. He served here until January 1949, when he became a student in the Armed Forces Staff College in Norfolk, Virginia.

Colonel Wade joined the Strategic Air Command in August 1949 and served with the 5th Strategic Reconnaissance Wing, Mountain Home Air Force Base, Idaho, as its executive officer. In December 1949, he transferred to Barksdale Air Force Base, Louisiana, to be the

deputy commander of the 91st Strategic Reconnaissance Wing before being named commander of the 301st Bombardment Wing at Barksdale Air Force Base, in February 1951. He commanded the 301st until June 1954. From June through August 1954, he also was the commander of the 4th Air Division, and during this short tour, led his unit on the first Air Force mass nonstop air refueling flight, flying from the United States to Sidi Slimane in North Africa.

Following this tour, Colonel Wade returned to Washington, D.C. to continue his military education, graduating from the National War College in June 1955. He then returned to Strategic Air Command as its director of personnel at the headquarters at Offutt Air Force Base, Nebraska. He was promoted to brigadier general on September 1, 1955. In July 1959, he was designated the commander of the 4310th Air Division (SAC), Nouasseur Air Base, Morocco, and was promoted to major general on August 1. In October 1961, he moved to Westover Air Force Base, Massachusetts, to be deputy commander of Eighth Air Force. In August 1962, he returned to Headquarters United States Air Force to serve as the assistant deputy chief of staff, plans and programs (August 1962 - January 31, 1963) and finally, the assistant deputy chief of staff, plans and operations (February 1, 1963 - November 30, 1964). On December 1, 1964, he returned to Westover Air Force Base, this time as a new lieutenant general and commander of Eighth Air Force. In August 1966, he again returned to Headquarters United States Air Force -- this time as deputy chief of staff for personnel.

On August 1, 1968, Lieutenant General Wade was designated commander in chief, United States Air Forces in Europe (USAFE), Lindsey Air Station, Wiesbaden, West Germany, and concurrently as commander, Fourth Allied Tactical Air Force, Allied Command Europe. At the same time, he was promoted to general. He held these post only through February 1, 1969. Soon after becoming USAFE commander in chief, General Wade was confronted with the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia, an action that threatened the peace in Europe. He quickly took steps to speed up conversion of the command's F-102 to F-4E and RF-101 to RF-4C aircraft, and took steps to stop further cuts in the command's personnel strength which had fallen to 71,500 people assigned.

In February 1969, General Wade was appointed chief of staff, Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe (SHAPE) in Mons, Belgium. General Wade returned to Washington, D.C. to become vice chief of staff, United States Air Force, on May 1, 1972, a position he held until October 31 1973, when he retired.

General Wade is a command pilot with more than 8,450 hours of flying time. His military decorations and awards include the Distinguished Service Medal with one oak leaf cluster, Silver Star, Legion of Merit with two oak leaf clusters, Distinguished Flying Cross, Air Medal with one oak leaf cluster, Distinguished Unit Citation, Emblem with two oak leaf clusters, American Defense Service Medal, American Campaign Medal, Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal with four service stars, European-African-Middle Eastern Campaign Medal with four service stars, World War II Victory Medal, National Defense Service Medal

with one service star, Air Force Longevity Service Award, Ribbon with six oak leaf clusters, Vietnam Service Medal, Philippine Defense Service Ribbon, and the Philippine Liberation Ribbon.

He is married to the former Christine Blewster Murphy of Magnolia, Arkansas, whom he married on December 26, 1940.

PERSONAL FACT SHEET - GENERAL HORACE M. WADE

A. Personal Data:

1. **Born - March 12, 1916, Magnolia, AR
Father - Reverend Junious A. Wade; Mother - Ira N. Wade**
2. **Married - December 26, 1940; wife - Christine Blewster
Murphy of Magnolia, Arkansas.**
3. **Retired - November 1, 1973**
4. **Hometown - Magnolia, AR**

B. Education:

Graduated - High School, Wortham, TX, 1934; Magnolia Agricultural and Mechanical Junior College, AR, 1936; Flying Schools at Randolph and Kelly Fields, TX, 1938; University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, AR, bachelor of science degree, 1948; Armed Forces Staff College, Norfolk, VA, 1949; National War College, Washington, D.C., 1955.

C. Service:

1. **1934 - 1937, member, Company D, 153rd Infantry, Arkansas National Guard.**
2. **October 1937 - October 1938, aviation cadet, Randolph and Kelly Fields TX.**
3. **October 1938 - December 1941, pilot, squadron duties, 11th Bombardment Squadron, 7th Bombardment Group, Hamilton Field CA, and Salt Lake City, UT.**
4. **January - June 1942, commander, Headquarters Squadron, 7th Bombardment Group, Java, and Karachi India.**
5. **June - October 1942, commander, B-17 squadron, 1st Provisional Bombardment Group, Lydda, Palistine.**
6. **October 1942 - May 1943, assistant chief of staff, intelligence, 9th Bombardment Command, Lydda, Palestine, and Cairo, Egypt.**

7. June - September 20, 1943, deputy commander, 29th Bombardment Group, Gowen Field, Boise, ID.
8. September 20, 1943 - April 1, 1944, commander, 29th Bombardment Group, Gowen Field, Boise, ID.
9. April - July 1944, tactical inspector, office of air inspector, HQ Second Air Force, Colorado Springs, CO.
10. July 1944 - March 1946, staff officer, operations division, War Department General Staff, Washington, D.C.
11. March - September 1946, chief, program monitoring and later assistant chief of staff, Air Transport Command, Washington, D.C.
12. September 1946 - February 1948, student officer, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, AR.
13. February 1948 - January 1949, chief, materiel division, statistical services, office of comptroller, HQ United States Air Force, Washington, D.C.
14. January - July 1949, student, Armed Forces Staff College, Norfolk, VA.
15. August - December 1949, executive officer, 5th Strategic Reconnaissance Wing, Mountain Home Air Force Base ID. Commander, November 12 - 26, 1949.
16. December 1949 - December 1950, deputy commander, 91st Strategic Reconnaissance Wing, Barksdale Air Force Base LA.
17. February 1951 - June 16, 1954, commander, 301st Bomb Wing, Barksdale Air Force Base LA.
18. June - August 1954, commander, 4th Air Division, Barksdale Air Force Base LA.
19. August 1954 - June 1955, student National War College, Washington, D.C.
20. June 1955 - July 1959, director of personnel, HQ Strategic Air Command, Offutt Air Force Base NE.
21. July 1959 - September 1961, commander, 4310th Air Division, Strategic Air Command, Nouasseur Air Base, Morocco.

22. **October 1961 - August 1962, deputy commander, Eighth Air Force, Strategic Air Command, Westover Air Force Base MA.**
23. **August 1962 - January 31, 1963, assistant deputy chief of staff, plans and program, HQ United States Air Force, Washington, D.C.**
24. **February 1, 1963 - November 30, 1964, assistant deputy chief of staff, plans and operations, HQ United States Air Force, Washington, D.C.**
25. **December 1, 1964 - July 1966, commander, Eighth Air Force, Westover Air Force Base MA.**
26. **August 1966 - July 1968, deputy chief of staff, personnel, HQ United States Air Force, Washington, D.C.**
27. **August 1, 1968 - February 1, 1969, commander in chief, United States Air Forces in Europe, Lindsey Air Station, Wiesbaden, and concurrently, commander Fourth Allied Tactical Air Force, Allied Command Europe, Ramstein Air Base, West Germany.**
28. **February 1969 - April 1972, chief of staff, Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe, Mons, Belgium.**
29. **May 1, 1972 - October 31, 1973, vice chief of staff, HQ United States Air Force, Washington, D.C.**

D. Decorations and Service Awards:

Distinguished Service Medal with one oak leaf cluster
Silver Star
Legion of Merit with two oak leaf clusters
Distinguished Flying Cross
Air Medal with one oak leaf cluster
Distinguished Unit Citation, Emblem with two oak leaf clusters
American Defense Service Medal
American Campaign Medal
Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal with four service stars
European-African-Middle Eastern Campaign Medal with four service stars
World War II Victory Medal
National Defense Service Medal with one service star
Air Force Longevity Service Award, Ribbon with six oak leaf clusters
Vietnam Service Medal
Philippine Defense Service Ribbon
Philippine Liberation Ribbon

E. Effective Dates of Promotions:

<u>Grade</u>	<u>Temporary</u>	<u>Permanent</u>
Enlisted, Arkansas National Guard	1934	
Second Lieutenant		Oct 5, 1938
First Lieutenant	Oct 4, 1940	Aug 15, 1942
Captain	Feb 17, 1942	
Major	Mar 1, 1942	
Lieutenant Colonel	Jan 6, 1943	Jul 2, 1948
Colonel	May 4, 1944	Jul 23, 1953
Brigadier General	Sep 1, 1955	Mar 7, 1961
Major General	Aug 1, 1959	Feb 28, 1963
Lieutenant General	Dec 1, 1964	
General	Jul 31, 1968	
(Date of rank July 31, 1968)		



Gen Joseph R. Holzapple
1 Feb 1969 - 1 Sep 1971

GENERAL JOSEPH R. HOLZAPPLE

Joseph Randall Holzapple was born on September 7, 1914, in Peoria, Illinois, where he graduated from high school in 1932. In 1938, he graduated from Bradley University, also in Peoria, with a bachelor of science degree in business administration. He entered aviation cadet training in December 1940 and graduated on August 16, 1941, with a commission as second lieutenant and his pilot wings. Subsequently he performed various flying duties at Jackson, Mississippi; Patterson Field, Ohio; and Barksdale Field, Louisiana. He was promoted to first lieutenant in March 1942.

Lieutenant Holzapple was ordered to the European Theater of Operations in September 1942, where he served as operations officer and then commander of the 319th Bombardment Group, Twelfth Air Force, from August 13, 1943 through December 1945. During his combat tour in Europe, he received four promotions: to captain in September 1942, to major in February 1943, to lieutenant colonel in September 1943, and to colonel in May 1944. He flew 91 combat missions in North Africa and Europe with a total of 390 combat hours, primarily in B-26 aircraft. In November 1944, the 319th Group converted to B-25 aircraft and used them for approximately two months before the group returned to the United States where it was reequipped with A-26 aircraft. In May 1945, the group moved to Okinawa where it operated until August 1945. During this period, Colonel Holzapple flew eight combat missions over Japan and mainland China, totaling 33 combat hours.

Colonel Holzapple returned to the United States in early 1946 and between February 1946 and June 1955, most of his assignments were at Headquarters United States Air Force in Washington, D.C. He served in a variety of jobs: chief of the bomber section of the assistant chief of staff for training and requirements, acting deputy chief of the requirements division, acting deputy in the operational requirements division, and chief of the development division working on special weapons projects. He spent four years at Air Research and Development Command in Baltimore as deputy for strategic air and assistant for operational readiness. He also attended the Armed Forces Staff College and the National War College.

On June 30, 1955, after graduating from the National War College, Colonel Holzapple went overseas to RAF Sculthorpe, England, as commander of the 47th Bombardment Wing. While there, on September 1, 1955, he was promoted to brigadier general. In October 1956, he was assigned to United States Air Forces in Europe with headquarters at Wiesbaden, West Germany, as deputy chief of staff for operations, and on November 15, 1957, he became chief of staff.

In June 1958, Brigadier General Holzapple again was assigned to Headquarters United States Air Force, this time as deputy director for operational forces with the office of the deputy chief of staff for operations. In August 1959, he was assigned to the Air

Research and Development Command at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base Ohio, as assistant deputy commander for weapons systems management. In May 1960, he received his second star, and in July 1960, he became commander of Wright Air Development Division. He returned to Headquarters United States Air Force in July 1961 as assistant deputy chief of staff for systems and logistics. In May 1964, he became director of the weapon systems evaluation group, office of the director of defense research and engineering, Department of Defense, and was promoted to Lieutenant General. In September 1966, he returned to Headquarters United States Air Force as deputy chief of staff for research and development.

Lieutenant General Holzapple became commander in chief, United States Air Forces in Europe (USAFE), with headquarters at Lindsey Air Station, Wiesbaden, West Germany, on February 1, 1969, receiving promotion to full general on the same date. He served concurrently as commander of the Fourth Allied Tactical Air Force, located at Ramstein Air Base, West Germany. During his tenure, the command was under severe pressure to reduce its size. Between July 1969 and June 1970, USAFE lost over 9,000 people as its manning plummeted from 67,597 to 58,543. For the first time in 20 years, command strength was below 60,000. Congressional pressure to reduce defense costs and force the NATO allies to pay a greater share of alliance costs was the driving force behind these cuts. While reluctant to see the United States reduce its support to NATO, the allies were even more reluctant to increase their share of the burden. To improve efficiency and wartime capabilities, the command reorganized to align itself along an east-west axis rather than the previous north-south geographical division. Consequently, Sixteenth Air Force gained command responsibilities for USAFE units in Italy, Greece, Turkey, and Libya as well as retaining its obligations in Spain, Portugal, and Morocco. Seventeenth Air Force continued to control the Central Region, but lost bases in Italy and Libya. In an effort to modernize its force, USAFE received its first F-4E aircraft in August 1969 and the first F-4Cs modified for the Wild Weasel air defense suppression role arrived in December 1969. In September 1970, the first F-111E fighter bombers entered USAFE's inventory. In 1969, USAFE acquired Zweibrücken Air Base in Germany, but in 1970 gave up Wheelus Air Base in Libya. General Holzapple retired on September 1, 1971.

General Holzapple was a command pilot. His military decorations included the Distinguished Service Medal with 1 oak leaf cluster, Silver Star, Legion of Merit, Distinguished Flying Cross with 1 oak leaf cluster, Air Medal with 18 oak leaf clusters, and Distinguished Unit Citation Emblem with 1 oak leaf cluster, American Defense Service Medal, American Campaign Medal, Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal with three service stars, European-African-Middle Eastern Campaign Medal with six service stars, World War II Victory Medal, National Defense Service Medal with one service star, and the Air Force Longevity Service Award Ribbon with five oak leaf clusters. Foreign Governments bestowed upon General Holzapple the Croix de Guerre with étoile d'argent (France), the Croix de Guerre with palm (France), and the Distinguished Flying Cross (Great Britain). In

addition, he received an honorary doctor of laws degree from Bradley University, Peoria, Illinois, in 1958, and an honorary doctor of laws degree from the University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah, in 1970.

General Holzapple was married to the former Lois Miller. They had two children, Lynn and Nancy. He died on November 14, 1973.

PERSONAL FACT SHEET - GENERAL JOSEPH R. HOLZAPPLE

A. Personal Data:

1. **Born - September 7, 1914, Peoria, IL.
Father - Nathaniel A. Holzapple; mother - Annetta Richie Holzapple**
2. **Married - March 1945, Lois Miller
Children - Lynn and Nancy**
3. **Hometown - Peoria, IL**
4. **Retired - September 1, 1971**
5. **Died - November 14, 1973**

B. Education:

Graduated - Peoria High School, Peoria, IL, 1932; bachelor of science degree in business administration, Bradley University, Peoria, IL, 1938; aviation cadet training, August 1941; Armed Forces Staff College, January 1950; National War College, Washington, D.C., August 1955.

C. Service:

1. **December 1940 - August 1941, aviation cadet**
2. **August 1941 - May 1942, pilot, 15th Reconnaissance Squadron, Jackson, MS.**
3. **May - July 1942, assistant operations officer, 405th Bombardment Squadron, Patterson Field OH.**
4. **July - September 1942, operations officer, 438th Bombardment Squadron, Barksdale Field LA.**
5. **September 1942 - August 13, 1943, operations officer, 319th Bombardment Group, Twelfth Air Force, North Africa and Italy.**
6. **August 13, 1943 - February 1946, commander, 319th Bombardment Group, Twelfth Air Force, serving in Europe until January 1945 when it returned temporarily to Columbia, South Carolina. Moved to Okinawa in May 1945.**

7. February 1946 - June 1947, acting chief, and later chief, bomber section, office of the assistant chief of staff for training and requirements, HQ United States Air Force, Washington, D.C.
8. July 1947 - July 1948, deputy chief, bomber branch, 50th Air Force Base Unit, Washington, D.C.
9. July - November 1948, acting deputy chief, requirements division, HQ United States Air Force, Washington, D.C.
10. December 1948 - August 1949, acting deputy operational requirements division, HQ United States Air Force, Washington, D.C.
11. August 1949 - January 1950, student, Armed Forces Staff College, Norfolk, VA, completed the Joint Operations Course.
12. February 1950 - September 1951, executive officer and later chief, development division, special weapons project, HQ United States Air Force, Washington, D.C.
13. September 1951 - August 1954, deputy for strategic air, operational systems, and later, assistant for operational readiness, Air Research and Development Command, Baltimore, MD.
14. August 1954 - June 1955, student, National War College, Washington, D.C.
15. June 30, 1955 - October 1956, commander, 47th Bombardment Group, RAF Sculthorpe, United Kingdom.
16. October 1956 - November 15, 1957, deputy chief of staff, operations, United States Air Forces in Europe, Lindsey Air Base, Wiesbaden, West Germany.
17. November 15, 1957 - May 20, 1958, chief of staff, HQ United States Air Forces in Europe, Lindsey Air Base, Wiesbaden, West Germany.
18. June 1958 - August 1959, deputy director, operational forces, office of the deputy chief of staff, operations, HQ United States Air Force, Washington, D.C.
19. August 1959 - July 1960, assistant deputy commander for weapons systems management, and later, director, system management, Wright Air Development Division, Air Research and Development Command, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base OH.

20. July 1960 - July 1961, commander, Wright Air Development Division, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base OH.
21. July 1961 - March 1964, director of production, and later, assistant deputy chief of staff for systems and logistics, HQ United States Air Force, Washington, D.C.
22. March - May 1964, special assistant to director of Defense Research and Engineering, Office of the Secretary of Defense, Washington, D.C.
23. May 1964 - August 1966, director, weapons systems evaluation group, office of the director of Defense research and engineering, Department of Defense, Washington, D.C.
24. September 1966 - January 1969, deputy chief of staff, research and development, HQ United States Air Force, Washington, D.C. Additional duty as senior Air Force member, military staff committee, United Nations, and military director, USAF Scientific Advisory Board.
26. February 1, 1969 - September 1, 1971, commander in chief, United States Air Forces in Europe, Lindsey Air Station, Wiesbaden, West Germany and concurrently, commander, Fourth Allied Tactical Air Force, Allied Command Europe, Ramstein Air Base, West Germany.

D. Decorations and Service Awards:

Distinguished Service Medal with one oak leaf cluster
 Silver Star
 Legion of Merit
 Distinguished Flying Cross with one oak leaf cluster
 Air Medal with 18 oak leaf clusters
 Distinguished Unit Citation Emblem with one oak leaf cluster
 American Defense Service Medal
 American Campaign Medal
 Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal with three service stars
 European-African-Middle Eastern Campaign Medal with six service stars
 World War II Victory Medal
 National Defense Service Medal with one service star
 Air Force Longevity Service Award Ribbon with five oak leaf clusters
 Croix de Guerre with étoile d'argent (France)
 Croix de Guerre with palm (France)
 Distinguished Flying Cross (United Kingdom)

E. Effective Dates of Promotions:

<u>Grade</u>	<u>Temporary</u>	<u>Permanent</u>
Second Lieutenant		Aug 16, 1941
First Lieutenant	Mar 25, 1942	Aug 16, 1944
Captain	Sep 11, 1942	
Major	Feb 24, 1943	
Lieutenant Colonel	Sep 13, 1943	Jul 2, 1948
Colonel	May 13, 1944	Jul 23, 1953
Brigadier General	Sep 1, 1955	May 16, 1960
Major General	May 16, 1960	Jan 30, 1962
Lieutenant General	May 27, 1964	
General	Feb 1, 1969	

(Date of rank February 1, 1969)



Gen David C. Jones
1 Sep 1971 - 1 Jul 1974

GENERAL DAVID C. JONES

David C. Jones was born on July 9, 1921, in Aberdeen, South Dakota. He graduated from high school in Minot, North Dakota, in 1939 and attended the University of North Dakota and Minot State College until the outbreak of World War II. He entered the Army Air Corps, beginning aviation cadet training in April 1942 at the flying school at Roswell, New Mexico. He received his commission and pilot wings in February 1943. After graduating from flying school, he remained at Roswell as an advanced flying instructor. Between February 1943 and August 1945, he served as an advanced flying instructor at Roswell, New Mexico; Yuma, Arizona; Pecos, Texas; and Hobbs, New Mexico.

Between August 1945 and May 1948, he served as successively as pilot, operations and training officer, and finally, as commander of the 3rd Emergency Rescue Squadron with Fifth Air Force in Japan. While there, on April 11, 1946, he was promoted to the rank of captain. He returned to the United States to be a unit instructor at the 2235th Air Force Reserve Training Center, Godman Field, Kentucky. He remained there until January 1949, when he went to Tyndall Air Force Base, Florida, to attend the Air Tactics School. In April 1949, he continued his education by attending the atomic energy courses at Keesler Air Force Base, Mississippi. In August 1949, he returned to Godman Field to serve as the assistant operations and training officer. He left this position in October 1949 to attend the special weapons courses at Sandia Base, New Mexico.

In January 1950, Captain Jones joined the 19th Bombardment Squadron at March Air Force Base, California. He served first as pilot and operations officer and eventually as squadron commander. He was promoted to major in February 1951. He left the unit in May 1953 for Korea. He served in a bombardment squadron and accumulated more than 300 hours in combat missions during the Korean War.

From May 1953 to June 1954, Major Jones was commander of the 22nd Air Refueling Squadron at March Air Force Base, California. During this tour, on June 1, 1953, he was promoted to lieutenant colonel. Remaining at March Air Force Base, he became commander of the 33rd Bombardment Squadron in June 1954 and stayed with the squadron until September 1954 when he became an operations planner in the bomber mission branch at Headquarters Strategic Air Command, Offutt Air Force Base, Nebraska. He kept these duties through December 1954 when he became the aid to General Curtis LeMay, commander in chief of Strategic Air Command. He served General LeMay from January 1955 through the end of June 1957. He was promoted to colonel in April 1957.

In July 1957, Colonel Jones was assigned as the director of maintenance and later deputy commander for maintenance with the 93rd Bomber Wing, Castle Air Force Base, California. After two years at Castle, he moved to Washington, D.C. to attend the National War College. He graduated in June 1960. Remaining in Washington, D.C., he transferred to the deputy chief of staff for operations at Headquarters United States Air Force where he held various positions between July 1960 and July 1964. He was chief of the manned

systems branch, deputy chief of the strategic division, and finally chief of the strategic division.

In August 1964, Colonel Jones became a student once again, this time attending the USAF operations training courses at Luke and Davis-Monthan Air Force Bases in Arizona. On April 1, 1965, he was named commander of the 33rd Tactical Fighter Wing at Eglin Air Force Base, Florida. He remained at Eglin until October 1965 when he became the Inspector General at Headquarters United States Air Forces in Europe (USAFE), Wiesbaden Air Base, West Germany. While in this position, on December 1, 1965, he was promoted to brigadier general. On January 16, 1967, he became the USAFE chief of staff, and held this position until July 1, 1967 when he became the USAFE deputy chief of staff for plans and operations. While in this position, he received his second star.

From February through July 1969, Major General Jones served in the Vietnam war, first as deputy chief of staff for operations and later as vice commander of the Seventh Air Force at Tan Son Nhut Air Base, Republic of Vietnam. He was the first veteran of this war to become commander in chief of the United States Air Forces in Europe.

In August 1969, he was promoted to lieutenant general and became the commander of Second Air Force at Barksdale Air Force Base, Louisiana. He held that position until he returned to Wiesbaden, West Germany, on April 1, 1971, to become the vice commander in chief of USAFE. On September 1, 1971, he was appointed commander in chief of USAFE and concurrently commander of the Fourth Allied Tactical Air Force, with headquarters at Ramstein Air Base.

These were eventful years for USAFE as General Jones proceeded to make extensive changes in the command structure. He was convinced that the combat readiness of the command could be improved by concentrating operational control of the tactical wings at Headquarters USAFE. Consequently, on April 1, 1972, he reorganized the structure and mission of the numbered air forces, leaving them with only a token management staff to act as field representatives of USAFE dealing with the tactical units. The result was a 70 percent reduction in numbered air force manning. On March 13, 1973, he moved his headquarters from Lindsey Air Station in Wiesbaden to Ramstein Air Base where the Fourth Allied Tactical Air Force was headquartered. He reasoned that since much of USAFE's strike and reconnaissance forces passed to the Fourth in time of war, and since the commander in chiefs of USAFE also served as commander of the Fourth, USAFE would be better prepared to respond to a crisis or war if the two headquarters were collocated at Ramstein.

General Jones also reorganized the USAFE tactical wings so that they had deputy commanders for operations, resources, and maintenance. The primary advantages were that the new structure provided more effective control of maintenance and enhanced combat capability. This structure became the standard base/wing organization throughout the Air Force in July 1975, after General Jones had become Air Force chief of staff.

In 1974, General Jones led the way toward establishing the integrated air headquarters in NATO's Central Region--Allied Air Forces Central Europe, created on 28 June. The new organization allowed more efficient use of air power by providing centralized control of all NATO air forces in the Central Region. Henceforth, commander in chiefs of USAFE would be dual hatted as commanders of Allied Air Forces Central Europe instead of the Fourth Allied Tactical Air Forces. Command of this latter unit transferred to a German Luftwaffe officer in November 1974. This was the first time since 1953 that a United States Air Force officer was responsible for all NATO air operations in the Central Region.

On July 1, 1974, General Jones relinquished command of USAFE to become the Air Force chief of staff. He held this position until June 21, 1978, when he became the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. In this capacity, he served as the senior military adviser to the President, the National Security Council, and the Secretary of Defense. He retired on June 18, 1982.

During his long military career, General Jones has received numerous awards and decorations. They include the Defense Distinguished Service Medal with one oak leaf cluster, Distinguished Service Medal (Air Force) with one oak leaf cluster, Legion of Merit, Distinguished Flying Cross, Bronze Star Medal, Air Medal with one oak leaf cluster, Air Force Commendation Medal, Air Force Outstanding Unit Award, American Campaign Medal, Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal, World War II Victory Medal, Army of Occupation Medal (Japan), National Defense Service Medal with one bronze service star, Korean Service Medal with two bronze service stars, Vietnam Service Medal with three bronze service stars, Air Force Longevity Service Award Ribbon with eight oak leaf clusters, National Order of the Republic of Vietnam 5th Class, Republic of Vietnam Air Force Distinguished Service Order 1st Class, Grand Cross 2d Class of the Order of Merit Federal Republic of Germany, National Order of Security Merit (Tongil) from the Republic of Korea, French Legion of Honor (Grade of Commander), Venezuelan Air Force Cross 1st Class, Venezuelan Legion of Merit Inter-American Aerial Brotherhood (Degree of Officer), Italian Knight of the Grand Cross, Japanese First Class Order of the Rising Sun, Swedish Knights Grand Cross of the Order of the North Star, Colombian Antonio Ricaurte Aeronautical Order of Merit, Republic of Vietnam Cross of Gallantry with palm, United Nations Service Medal, Republic of Vietnam Campaign Medal, and Missileman Badge.

In addition, General Jones has been awarded an honorary doctorate of humane letters degree from the University of Nebraska at Omaha in 1974, an honorary doctorate of laws degree from Louisiana Tech University in 1975, and an honorary doctorate of humane letters degree from Minot State College, Minot, North Dakota, in 1979.

General Jones is married to the former Lois M. Tarbell of Rugby, North Dakota. They have three children, Susan, Kathy, and David.

PERSONAL FACT SHEET - GENERAL DAVID C. JONES

A. Personal Data:

- 1. Born - July 9, 1921, Aberdeen, SD
Father - Maurice; Mother - Helen Meade**
- 2. Married - January 23, 1942; Lois M. Tarbell
Children - Susan, Kathy, and David**
- 3. Hometown - Minot, ND.**
- 4. Retired - June 18, 1982.**

B. Education:

Graduated - High School, Minot, ND, 1939. Attended - University of North Dakota and Minot State College. Graduated - Flying School, Roswell, NM, 1943; National War College, Washington, D.C., 1960.

C. Service:

- 1. April 1942 - February 1943, aviation cadet, Roswell, NM.**
- 2. February 1943 - August 1945, advanced flying instructor, Roswell, NM; Yuma, AZ; Pecos, TX; and Hobbs, NM.**
- 3. August 1945 - May 1948, pilot; operations and training officer; commander, 3rd Emergency Rescue Squadron, Fifth Air Force, Japan.**
- 4. May 1948 - January 1949, unit instructor, 2235th Air Force Reserve Training Center, Godman Field KY.**
- 5. January - April 1949, student, Air Tactics School, Tyndall Air Force Base FL.**
- 6. April - August 1949, student, Atomic Energy Course, Keesler Air Force Base MS.**
- 7. August - October 1949, assistant operations and training officer, Godman Field KY.**
- 8. October 1949 - January 1950, student, Special Weapons Course, Sandia Base NM.**

9. January 1950 - May 1953, pilot and operations officer; commander 19th Bombardment Squadron, March Air Force Base CA.
10. May 1953 - June 1954, commander, 22nd Air Refueling Squadron, March Air Force Base CA.
11. June - September 1954, commander, 33rd Bombardment Squadron, March Air Force Base CA.
12. September - December 1954, operations planner, bomber mission branch, HQ Strategic Air Command, Offutt Air Force Base NE.
13. January 1955 - July 1957, aide to commander in chief, Strategic Air Command, Offutt Air Force Base NE.
14. July 1957 - July 1959, director of maintenance; deputy commander for maintenance, 93rd Bomb Wing, Castle Air Force Base CA.
15. August 1959 - June 1960, student, National War College, Washington, D.C.
16. July 1960 - July 1964, chief, manned systems branch; deputy chief, strategic division; chief, strategic division, deputy chief of staff for operations, HQ United States Air Force, Washington, D.C.
17. August 1964 - March 1965, student, USAF Operations Training Courses, Luke and Davis-Monthan Air Force Bases AZ.
18. April 1 - October 1, 1965, commander, 33rd Tactical Fighter Wing, Eglin Air Force Base FL.
19. October 1965 - January 1969, inspector general, chief of staff, and deputy chief of staff for plans and operations, HQ United States Air Forces in Europe, Wiesbaden Air Base, West Germany.
20. February - July 1969, deputy chief of staff for operations, later vice commander, Seventh Air Force, Tan Son Nhut Air Base, Republic of Vietnam.
21. August 1969 - April 1971, commander, Second Air Force, Barksdale Air Force Base LA.
22. April 1 - September 1, 1971, vice commander in chief, United States Air Forces in Europe, Wiesbaden Air Base, West Germany.

23. September 1, 1971 - July 1, 1974, commander in chief, United States Air Forces in Europe, and concurrently commander, Fourth Allied Tactical Air Force, Wiesbaden Air Base (Ramstein Air Base, West Germany, after March 1973).
24. July 1, 1974 - June 20, 1978, chief of staff, United States Air Force, Washington, D.C.
25. June 21, 1978 - June 18, 1982, chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff, Washington, D.C.

D. Decorations and Service Awards:

Defense Distinguished Service Medal with one oak leaf cluster
Distinguished Service Medal (Air Force) with one oak leaf cluster
Legion of Merit
Distinguished Flying Cross
Bronze Star Medal
Air Medal with one oak leaf cluster
Air Force Commendation Medal
Air Force Outstanding Unit Award
American Campaign Medal
Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal
World War II Victory Medal
Army of Occupation Medal (Japan)
National Defense Service Medal with one bronze service star
Korean Service Medal with two bronze service stars
Vietnam Service Medal with three bronze service stars
Air Force Longevity Service Award Ribbon with eight oak leaf clusters
National Order, Republic of Vietnam, 5th Class
Republic of Vietnam Air Force Distinguished Service Order, 1st Class
Grand Cross, 2d Class of the Order of Merit, Federal Republic of Germany
National Order of Security Merit (Tongil), Republic of Korea
French Legion of Honor, Grade of Commander
Venezuelan Air Force Cross, 1st Class
Venezuelan Legion of Merit Inter-American Aerial Brotherhood Degree of Officer
Italian Knight of the Grand Cross
Japanese First Class Order of the Rising Sun
Swedish Knights Grand Cross of the Order of the North Star
Colombian Antonio Ricaurte Aeronautical Order of Merit
Republic of Vietnam Cross of Gallantry with palm
United Nations Service Medal
Republic of Vietnam Campaign Medal
Missileman Badge

E. Effective Dates of Promotions:

<u>Grade</u>	<u>Temporary</u>	<u>Permanent</u>
Second Lieutenant	Feb 6, 1943	Feb 6, 1943
First Lieutenant	Feb 28, 1944	Feb 6, 1946
Captain	Apr 11, 1946	Oct 25, 1948
Major	Feb 5, 1951	Jan 23, 1952
Lieutenant Colonel	Jun 1, 1953	Jul 1, 1959
Colonel	Apr 23, 1957	Dec 22, 1960
Brigadier General	Dec 1, 1965	Feb 10, 1966
Major General	Nov 1, 1967	Jan 24, 1969
Lieutenant General	Aug 1, 1969	
General	Sep 1, 1971	

(Date of rank September 1, 1971)



Gen John W. Vogt, Jr.
1 Jul 1974 - 1 Sep 1975

GENERAL JOHN W. VOGT

John W. Vogt was born on March 18, 1920, in Elizabeth, New Jersey. He graduated from Thomas Jefferson High School in 1938. In September 1941, he entered the Army Air Corps as an aviation cadet, and attended flying schools at Randolph and Ellington Fields Texas. He received his pilot wings and commission as a second lieutenant on April 29, 1942.

From April to December 1942, he served as a fighter pilot with the 63d Fighter Squadron, 56th Fighter Group, Farmingdale, New York, and Bridgeport, Connecticut, and was promoted to first lieutenant in November 1942. In January 1943, he accompanied his squadron to Wittering, England, and completed a combat tour of duty as a flight commander. He was promoted to captain in November 1943. In May 1944, he was promoted to major and became commander of the 360th Fighter Squadron, 356th Fighter Group, Martlesham, England, and completed a second combat tour. He participated in the Air Offensive, Europe, and Rhineland campaigns and the Normandy invasion. He destroyed eight enemy aircraft in aerial combat.

From November 1945 until July 1946, Major Vogt served as commander of the First Air Base Squadron and Ibura Army Base at Recife, Brazil. He then returned to the United States where he became an intelligence staff officer at Air Defense Command, Mitchel Field, New York. While here, he finished a bachelor of arts degree in industrial relations from Yale University, graduating in 1947. He remained at Mitchel Field until September 1949 when he entered Columbia University for graduate study. In June 1951, a lieutenant colonel since February 1951, he completed a master of arts degree in international relations. From June 1951 to August 1955, he was assigned to the office of the special assistant to the Joint Chiefs of Staff for National Security Council Affairs, where he worked with the senior staff, and later, the Planning Board of the National Security Council. He was promoted to colonel in April 1955.

In August 1955, he became assistant deputy for plans and operations, Headquarters Far East Air Forces, Japan. The following year, in October 1956, he was transferred to Hickam Air Force Base, Hawaii, as the special assistant to the chief of staff, commander in chief, Pacific (CINCPAC). Leaving in August 1958, he became an Air Force Fellow of the Harvard School for International Affairs, remaining here until July 1959.

In July 1959, he became the chief of the Africa, Middle East and European branch, intelligence affairs division, Headquarters United States Air Force. He remained only until September 1959, when he was assigned to the office of the deputy chief of staff for plans and programs, Headquarters United States Air Force, as deputy assistant director of plans where he functioned as the Air Force Planner in the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Later, he became the assistant director of plans for joint matters, with responsibility for the preparation of Joint Chiefs of Staff Air Force positions for consideration of the chief of staff. He received his first star in August 1962.

In February 1963, Brigadier General Vogt became the director of the policy planning staff, office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense, International Security Affairs. In this assignment, he was head of staff of Defense Department planners, both civilian and military, who participated in the drafting of political and military plans. He was promoted to major general in June 1965.

In August 1965, Major General Vogt began a three-year tour of duty as deputy for plans and operations, Pacific Air Forces, in which capacity he participated in the planning and direction of the air campaign against North Vietnam. He left Hawaii in June 1968 to become assistant deputy chief of staff for plans and operations, Headquarters, United States Air Force.

In August 1969, he was promoted to lieutenant general and joined the Organization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff as director for operations (J-3). On July 20, 1970, he became director of the Joint Staff. He held this position until April 7, 1972, when he was promoted to general and assumed duty as commander, Seventh Air Force (PACAF), and deputy commander, United States Military Assistance Command Vietnam, at Tan Son Nhut Air Base, Republic of Vietnam. General Vogt was responsible for air operations in Southeast Asia for the last eighteen months of United States combat activity. With the ceasefire in Vietnam he became commander of the United States Support Activities Group in Thailand which conducted all United States air activities in Laos and Cambodia until United States combat involvement in Southeast Asia ceased in August 1973. He became commander in chief of Pacific Air Forces on October 1, 1973.

General Vogt became the first commander of NATO's Allied Air Forces Central Europe on June 14, 1974, and commander in chief, United States Air Forces in Europe (USAFE), on July 1, 1974. From July 1 through October 30, 1974, he wore a third hat as commander of the Fourth Allied Tactical Air Force. All three headquarters were located at Ramstein Air Base, West Germany. As Commander in Chief, USAFE, he was responsible for fulfilling the command's primary mission of providing the Air Force portion of the United States commitment to NATO. As commander of the Allied Air Forces Central Europe, he directed and controlled the employment of defensive and offensive Allied air across the central front of western Europe. The Fourth Allied Tactical Air Force was a component of the Allied Air Forces Central Europe. He relinquished command of the Fourth to a German officer of the Luftwaffe. General Vogt was the first United States Air Force officer since 1953 who was responsible for all NATO air operations in the Central Region of Europe. General Vogt retired on September 1, 1975.

General Vogt's military decorations and awards include the Distinguished Service Medal (Air Force design) with two oak leaf clusters; Distinguished Service Medal (Army design); Silver Star; Legion of Merit; Distinguished Flying Cross with four oak leaf clusters; Bronze Star Medal; Air Medal with three oak leaf clusters; Joint Service Commendation Medal; Purple Heart; Croix de Guerre with Etoile de Vermeil (France); from the Republic

of Vietnam the Air Service Medal, Cross of Gallantry with palm, National Order of Vietnam (Commander); and the Republic of China Order of Yun-hui, Grand Cordon (Cloud and Banner, First Class). He is a command pilot.

General Vogt was the 1973 recipient of the General H.H. Arnold Award of the Arnold Air Society in recognition of outstanding contributions to military aviation and aerospace progress.

General Vogt is married to the former Doris Adams. They have one daughter, Leslie Anne.

PERSONAL FACT SHEET - GENERAL JOHN W. VOGT

A. Personal Data:

1. **Born - March 18, 1920; Elizabeth, NJ.
Father - John W. Vogt; mother - Ruth Badge Vogt**
2. **Married - April 27, 1946; Doris Adams.
Children - Leslie Anne**
3. **Retired - September 1, 1975.**

B. Education:

Graduated - Thomas Jefferson High School, 1938; flying schools, Randolph and Ellington Fields TX, 1942; Yale University, Hartford, CT, bachelor of arts degree in industrial relations, 1947; Columbia University, New York, NY, master of arts degree in international relations, 1951; fellow of the Harvard School for International Affairs, 1958-1959.

C. Service:

1. **September 1941 - April 1942, aviation cadet, Randolph and Ellington Fields TX.**
2. **April - December 1942, pilot, 63rd Fighter Squadron, 56th Fighter Group, Farmingdale, NY and Bridgeport, CT.**
3. **January 1943 - May 1944, flight commander, 63rd Fighter Squadron, Wittering, England.**
4. **May 1944 - November 1945, commander, 360th Fighter Squadron, 356th Fighter Group, Martlesham, England.**
5. **November 1945 - July 1946, commander, First Air Base Squadron and Ibura Army Base at Recife, Brazil.**
6. **July 1946 - September 1949, intelligence staff officer, HQ Air Defense Command, Mitchel Field NY.**
7. **September 1949 - June 1951, graduate student, Columbia University, New York, NY.**

8. **June 1951 - August 1955, assigned to the office of the special assistant to the Joint Chiefs of Staff for National Security Council Affairs and later to the Planning Board of the National Security Council, Washington, D.C.**
9. **August 1955 - October 1956, assistant deputy for plans and operations, Headquarters Far East Air Forces, Japan.**
10. **October 1956 - August 1958, special assistant to the chief of staff, commander in chief, Pacific (CINCPAC), Hickam Air Force Base, Hawaii.**
11. **August 1958 - July 1959, Air Force Fellow, Harvard School for International Affairs, Harvard University.**
12. **July - September 1959, chief, Africa, Middle East and Western Europe branch, intelligence affairs division, HQ United States Air Force, Washington, D.C.**
13. **September 1959 - February 1963, deputy assistant director of plans, office of the deputy chief of staff for plans and programs, HQ United States Air Force, Washington, D.C.**
14. **February 1963 - August 1965, director of the policy planning staff, office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense, International Security Affairs, Washington, D.C.**
15. **August 1965 - June 1968, deputy for plans and operations, Pacific Air Forces, Hickam Air Force Base, Hawaii.**
16. **June 1968 - August 1969, assistant deputy chief of staff for plans and operations, HQ United States Air Force, Washington, D.C.**
17. **August 1969- July 20, 1970, director for operations (J-3), Organization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Washington, D.C.**
18. **July 20, 1970 - April 7, 1972, director of the Joint Staff, Washington, D.C.**
19. **April 7, 1972 - September 30, 1973, commander, Seventh Air Force (PACAF), and deputy commander, United States Military Assistance Command Vietnam, Tan Son Nhut, Republic of Vietnam. With the ceasefire in Vietnam he became commander of the United States Support Activities Group in Thailand which conducted all United States air activities in Laos and Cambodia until United States combat involvement ceased in August 1973.**

20. October 1, 1973 - June 30, 1974, commander in chief of Pacific Air Forces, Hickam Air Force Base, Hawaii.
21. July 1, 1974 - September 1, 1975, commander in chief, United States Air Forces in Europe; June 14, 1974 - September 1, 1975, commander, Allied Air Forces Central Europe; July 1 - October 1, 1974, commander, Fourth Allied Tactical Air Forces, all at Ramstein Air Base, West Germany.

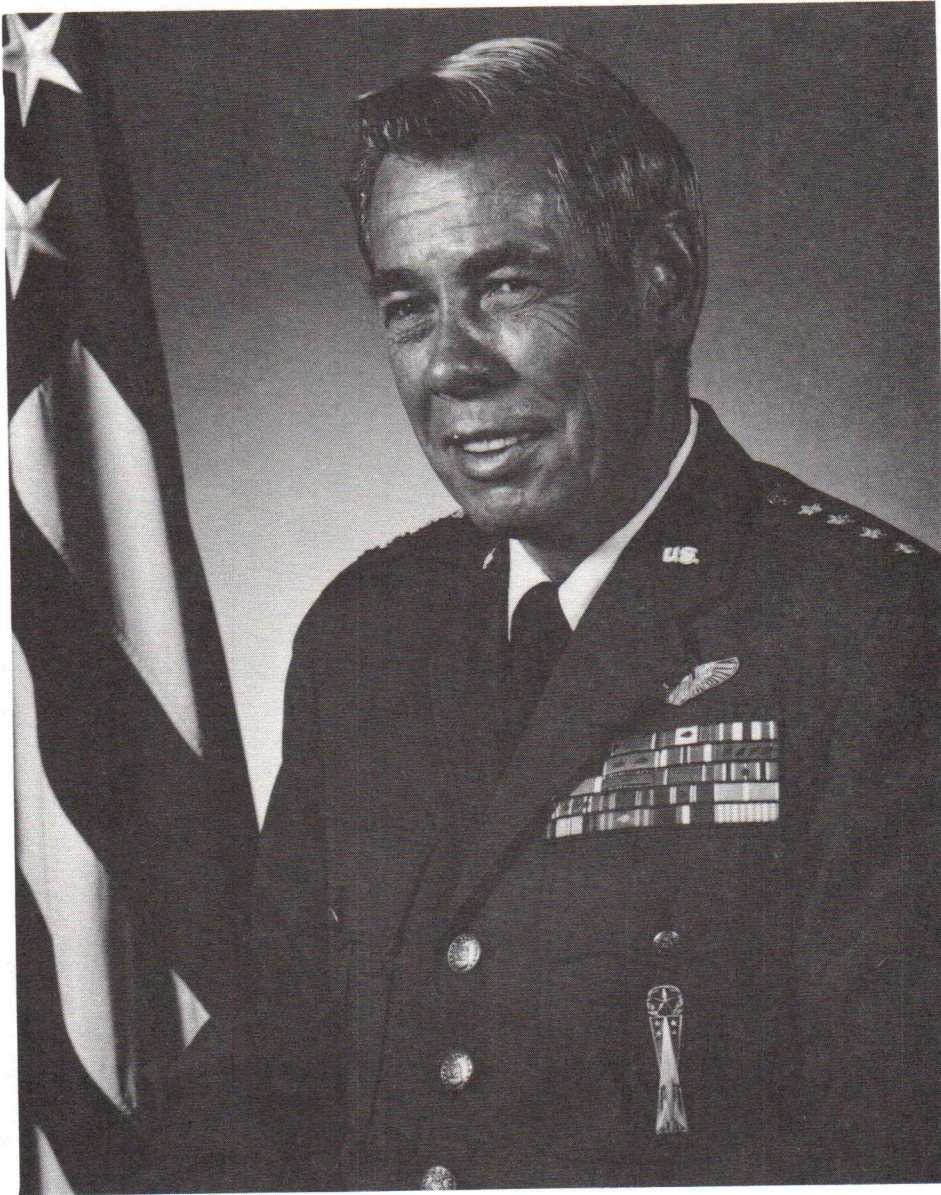
D. Decorations and Service Awards:

Distinguished Service Medal (Air Force design) with two oak leaf clusters
Distinguished Service Medal (Army design)
Silver Star
Legion of Merit
Distinguished Flying Cross with four oak leaf clusters
Bronze Star Medal
Air Medal with three oak leaf clusters
Joint Service Commendation Medal
Purple Heart
Croix de Guerre with Etoile de Vermeil (France)
Republic of Vietnam Air Service Medal
Republic of Vietnam Cross of Gallantry with palm
Republic of Vietnam National Order of Vietnam (Commander)
Republic of China Order of Yun-hui, Grand Cordon (Cloud and Banner, First Class)
Arnold Air Society General H. H. Arnold Award (1973)

E. Effective Dates of Promotions:

<u>Grade</u>	<u>Temporary</u>	<u>Permanent</u>
Second Lieutenant	Apr 29, 1942	Apr 29, 1942
First Lieutenant	Nov 26, 1942	Apr 29, 1945
Captain	Nov 1, 1943	Jul 1, 1948
Major	May 28, 1944	Dec 14, 1950
Lieutenant Colonel	Feb 20, 1951	Aug 8, 1958
Colonel	Apr 14, 1955	Dec 1, 1960
Brigadier General	Aug 1, 1962	Feb 27, 1964
Major General	Jun 16, 1965	Feb 10, 1966
Lieutenant General	Aug 1, 1969	
General	Apr 7, 1972	

(Date of rank April 7, 1972)



Gen Richard H. Ellis
1 Sep 1975 - 29 Jul 1977

GENERAL RICHARD H. ELLIS

Richard Hastings Ellis was born on July 19, 1919, in Laurel, Delaware, where he completed elementary and high school. He received his bachelor of arts degree in history from Dickinson College in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, in 1941 and entered active military duty in September 1941 as an aviation cadet at Maxwell Field, Alabama. He received his commission and pilot wings at Turner Field, Georgia, on April 29, 1942.

During World War II, Lieutenant Ellis served with the 3rd Bombardment Group in Australia, New Guinea, and the Philippines, and flew more than 200 combat missions in the Western Pacific area. He served as a pilot, squadron commander, group operations officer and, from June 27, 1944, as group commander. As in the case of many others, promotions came quickly. He was promoted to first lieutenant in April 1943, captain in August 1943, major in January 1944, lieutenant colonel in July 1944, and colonel in April 1945. From April to November 1945, he was assigned as deputy chief of staff, Far East Forces, in the Philippines and Japan.

After the war, Colonel Ellis left the Army Air Forces in May 1946 to become a member of the Air Force Reserve and to enter Dickinson School of Law in 1946. He graduated in 1949 and practiced law in Wilmington, Delaware. In October 1950, during the early days of the Korean War, he was recalled to active duty and assigned to Headquarters Tactical Air Command, Langley Air Force Base, Virginia, then as deputy for operations, 49th Air Division, RAF Sculthorpe, England; and later as chief, air plans and operations section, Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe in Belgium.

In October 1953, Colonel Ellis was assigned to Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe (SHAPE) in France where he stayed until January 1956 when he returned to the United States. While at SHAPE, he served as chief of the air plans and operations section in the office of the air deputy and later, director of operations in the office of the air deputy. From January 1956 to May 1958, Colonel Ellis was deputy chief of staff, operations, Headquarters Nineteenth Air Force, Foster Air Force Base, Texas. He then was assigned to the directorate of plans, Headquarters United States Air Force, Washington, D.C., first as chief, weapons plans branch, then as assistant director of plans for war plans, and later as assistant director of plans, joint matters.

In July 1961, Colonel Ellis became executive officer to General Curtis LeMay, chief of staff, United States Air Force. Ellis was promoted to brigadier general on August 13, 1962. From September 1, 1963 to June 15, 1965, he commanded the 315th Air Division at Tachikawa Air Base, Japan. He returned to Washington, D.C., and served as deputy director of plans and policy (J-5), with the Joint Staff. He was promoted to major general in January 1966. In August 1967, he returned to the Air Staff to be director of plans. He assumed command of Ninth Air Force with headquarters at Shaw Air Force Base, South Carolina, in September 1969.

General Ellis was appointed vice commander in chief of United States Air Forces in Europe on September 1, 1970, and was promoted to lieutenant general on the same day. He held that position until April 1, 1971. He then served as commander, Sixth Allied Tactical Air Force, with headquarters at Izmir, Turkey. In June 1972, he relinquished this command to become commander of Allied Air Forces, Southern Europe, with headquarters at Naples, Italy. He remained in Europe until October 29, 1973. During his tour in Italy he also served an additional duty as commander, Sixteenth Air Force, Torrejon Air Base, Spain, effective May 14, 1973. General Ellis then returned to the Pentagon, to serve as vice chief of staff, United States Air Force, from November 1, 1973 to August 30, 1975. He was promoted to full general also on November 1, 1973.

On September 1, 1975, he became commander in chief, United States Air Forces in Europe (USAFE) and concurrently, commander, Allied Air Forces Central Europe with headquarters at Ramstein Air Base, West Germany. During his tenure, USAFE made its first major gain in personnel since the Berlin crisis buildup in 1961, reversing a downward trend. The command gained a tactical fighter training aggressor squadron and expanded the Tactical Air Control System into northern Germany. Under a program called Creek Swap, USAFE relinquished Wiesbaden Air Base, West Germany, to the United States Army in exchange for facilities in the Kaiserslautern and Ramstein area. During 1976, the aircraft accident rate was the lowest in the command's history, and as a result, USAFE won the Air Force Safety Award for 1976. The years of General Ellis' leadership saw dramatic changes because of USAFE efforts to improve its combat capability in NATO. The command initiated numerous programs dealing with such fundamental issues as force modernization, command and control, wartime basing, and air base survivability. The command obtained its first F-15 Eagle fighters and additional F-111Fs, C-135, and C-140 aircraft were added to USAFE. During this period, USAFE supported several humanitarian operations such as relief for earthquake victims in Turkey and Italy, relief for flood victims in Romania, and evacuation of United States personnel from Ethiopia.

On July 29, 1977, General Ellis relinquished command of USAFE to become the commander in chief of the Strategic Air Command and director of the Joint Strategic Target Planning Staff with headquarters at Offutt Air Force Base, Nebraska. He was also director of the Joint Strategic Connectivity Staff. He retired from the Strategic Air Command on August 1, 1981.

General Ellis is a command pilot and wears the master missile and the parachutist badges. He has been honored in numerous ways. His decorations and awards include the Distinguished Service Cross, Distinguished Service Medal with three oak leaf clusters, Silver Star, Legion of Merit with two oak leaf clusters, Distinguished Flying Cross, Air Medal with four oak leaf clusters, Purple Heart and Grand Officer of the Italian Republic. He was awarded the State of Delaware Distinguished Service Medal by Governor Bacon in 1946. In September 1980, he was presented the Air Force Association's highest honor, the H.H. Arnold Award for significant contributions to national defense. As the recipient of this award he was also named as the association's National Aerospace Man of the Year. General

Ellis received the Korean Order of National Security Merit First Class (Tong Il Jang) on May 13, 1981, of the Korean Ministry of National Defense in Seoul. This award, the highest honor given by the Republic of Korea to a foreign military leader, was presented to the general for his important contributions to national defense of the Republic of Korea. In addition, he was awarded an honorary doctor of science degree from Dickinson College in 1961; honorary doctor of laws degrees from Dickinson School of Law in 1974, from the University of Akron (Ohio) in 1979, and from the University of Nebraska, Omaha, in May 1981.

General Ellis is married to the former Margaret Parry Wolcott. They have three children: sons, Josiah O. Wolcott III and Richard Hastings Ellis Jr., and daughter, Mary Elsie Ellis.

PERSONAL FACT SHEET - GENERAL RICHARD H. ELLIS

A. Personal Data:

1. **Born - July 19, 1919; Laurel, DE.
Father - Wilbur P; mother - Elsie C. Hastings**
2. **Married - August 23, 1947, Margaret Parry Wolcott
Children - Josiah O. Wolcott III, Richard Hastings Ellis, Jr, and Mary Elsie Ellis.**
3. **Retired - August 1, 1981**

B. Education:

Graduated from high school in Laurel, DE, 1937; Dickinson College, Carlisle, PA, bachelor of arts degree in history, 1941; undergraduate pilot training, 1942; Dickinson School of Law, juris doctor degree, 1949.

C. Service:

1. **September 1941, entered military duty as an aviation cadet, Maxwell Field AL.**
2. **April 1942, received commission of second lieutenant and pilot wings Turner Field, GA.**
3. **April 1942 - June 27, 1944, pilot, squadron commander, and group operations officer, 3rd Bombardment Group in Australia, New Guinea, and the Philippines.**
4. **June 27 - October 30, 1944 and December 28, 1944 - April 30, 1945, group commander, 3rd Bombardment Group, the Philippines.**
5. **April 30 - November 1945, deputy chief of staff, Far East Air Forces, the Philippines and Japan.**
6. **May 1946 - October 1950, released from active duty, became member of Air Force Reserve, finished law degree, and set up law practice in Wilmington, DE.**

7. **October 1950 - December 1952, recalled to active duty and assigned to HQ Tactical Air Command, Langley Air Force Base VA; then as deputy for operations, 49th Air Division, Sculthorpe, United Kingdom; and later chief, air plans and operations section, Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe.**
8. **October 1953 - October 1954, chief, air plans and operations section, later director of operations, office of the air deputy, Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe, France.**
9. **October 1954 - January 1956, chief, air plans and operations section, Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe, France.**
10. **January 1956 - May 1958, deputy chief of staff, operations, HQ Nineteenth Air Force, Foster Air Force Base TX.**
11. **May 1958 - July 1961, chief, weapons plans branch, then assistant director of plans for war plans, and finally as assistant director of plans, joint matters, directorate of plans, HQ United States Air Force, Washington, D.C.**
12. **July 1961 - August 1963, executive officer to chief of staff, U.S. Air Force, Washington, D.C.**
13. **September 1, 1963 - June 15, 1965, commander, 315th Air Division, Tachikawa Air Base, Japan.**
14. **June 1965 - August 1967, deputy director, plans and policy (J-5), Joint Chiefs of Staff, Washington, D.C.**
15. **August 1967 - September 1969, director of plans, HQ United States Air Force, Washington, D.C.**
16. **September 1969 - September 1970, commander, Ninth Air Force, Shaw Air Force Base SC.**
17. **September 1, 1970 - April 1, 1971, vice commander in chief, United States Air Forces in Europe.**
18. **April 1971 - June 1972, commander, Sixth Allied Tactical Air Force, Izmir, Turkey.**
19. **June 1972 - October 29, 1973, commander of Allied Air Forces, Southern Europe, Naples, Italy.**

20. May 14 - October 29, 1973, commander (additional duty), Sixteenth Air Force.
21. November 1, 1973 - August 30, 1975, vice chief of staff, United States Air Force, Washington, D.C.
22. September 1, 1975 - July 29, 1977, commander in chief, United States Air Forces in Europe and commander, Allied Air Forces Central Europe.
23. August 1, 1977 - August 1, 1981, commander in chief, Strategic Air Command, director of the Joint Strategic Target Planning Staff, and director of the Joint Strategic Connectivity Staff.

D. Decorations and Service Awards:

Distinguished Service Cross
Distinguished Service Medal with three oak leaf clusters
Silver Star
Legion of Merit with two oak leaf clusters
Distinguished Flying Cross
Air Medal with four oak leaf clusters
Purple Heart
Grand Officer of the Italian Republic
Korean Order of National Security Merit First Class (Tong II Jang)
State of Delaware Distinguished Service Medal (1946)
Air Force Association's H. H. Arnold Award (1980)
Air Force Association's National Aerospace Man of the Year (1980)

Other honors:

Honorary doctor of science degree, Dickinson College, 1961; honorary doctor of laws degrees, Dickinson School of Law, 1974, University of Akron (Ohio), 1979, and University of Nebraska, 1981.

E. Effective Dates of Promotions:

<u>Grade</u>	<u>Temporary</u>	<u>Permanent</u>
Second Lieutenant		Apr 29, 1942
First Lieutenant	Apr 24, 1943	Apr 29, 1945
Captain	Aug 9, 1943	Mar 7, 1958
Major	Jan 31, 1944	Oct 14, 1960

Lieutenant Colonel	Jul 5, 1944	Sep 27, 1967
Colonel	Apr 8, 1945	Aug 1, 1969
Brigadier General	Aug 13, 1962	Oct 12, 1970
Major General	Jan 5, 1966	
Lieutenant General	Sep 1, 1970	
General	Nov 1, 1973	

(Date of rank September 30, 1973)



Gen William J. Evans
29 Jul 1977 - 1 Aug 1978

GENERAL WILLIAM J. EVANS

William John Evans was born in Norwich, Connecticut, on March 4, 1924. He graduated from St Mary's Parochial School and in 1942, from Norwich Free Academy. He entered Yale University in the summer of 1943 on a scholastic scholarship, but left later that year when he received an appointment to the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, New York. He entered the Academy in July 1943. He received a bachelor of science degree in military engineering on June 4, 1946, and was commissioned as a second lieutenant in the Army Air Corps. He next entered fighter transition training at Williams Field and Gunnery School at Ajo, Arizona. His first tactical assignment was with the 20th Fighter Group at Shaw Field, South Carolina, in November 1946.

In June 1948, Lieutenant Evans was transferred to the 475th Tactical Fighter Group at Itazuke Air Base, Japan. At the start of the Korean War, in June 1950, he flew P-51 aircraft with the 35th Tactical Fighter Group from Tsuiki, Japan, and Teagu, South Korea. He was promoted to captain in July 1950. Later that year, he was assigned to Headquarters Fifth Air Force at Taegu where he was promoted to major in April 1951. He continued to fly intelligence missions and by the time he returned to the United States in September 1951, he had completed approximately 130 combat missions in P-51, P-80, T-6, and L-5 aircraft.

From September 1951 to March 1952, Major Evans served at the Air Research and Development Command, Baltimore, Maryland. In April 1952, he was transferred to the 479th Fighter Wing at George Air Force Base, California, where he commanded the 434th Fighter Squadron, which was equipped with F-51 and later F-86 aircraft. In April 1954, he returned to the Far East as executive officer to the commander of the Far East Air Forces. In July 1955, he was assigned to Headquarters Air Defense Command at Ent Air Force Base in Colorado Springs, Colorado. He was promoted to lieutenant colonel in April 1956 and in July 1956, he returned to George Air Force Base to command the 436th Fighter Squadron, equipped with F-100 aircraft. In 1958, he became director of operations for the 479th Tactical Fighter Wing and was responsible for the conversion of the Wing to F-104 aircraft.

In August 1959, Lieutenant Colonel Evans entered the Army War College at Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, and, after graduation in June 1960, joined the faculty of the Armed Forces Staff College at Norfolk, Virginia. He taught there until June 1964. During this tour, in March 1962, he was promoted to colonel. His next tour was at Wheelus Air Base, Libya, where he served as deputy for operations and later, as vice commander of the 727th Fighter Training Wing, the weapons training center for the United States Air Forces in Europe. He was there from June 1964 to May 1967. He volunteered for Southeast Asia duty in 1966 and was transferred to the Republic of Vietnam in May 1967 as vice commander, and later commander, (December 7, 1967 - May 2, 1968) of the 31st Tactical Fighter Wing at Tuy Hoa Air Base. Before returning to the United States in May 1968, he completed 278 combat missions in the F-100 aircraft.

In June 1968, Colonel Evans was assigned as assistant deputy director for concepts and operational readiness, Defense Communications Planning Group, Washington, D.C., and in June 1969, he assumed duties as the deputy director, with promotion to brigadier general on August 1, 1969. In February 1970, he was assigned to Headquarters United States Air Force, Washington, D.C., as special assistant for sensor exploitation, a newly created office. He was transferred in April 1971 to the office of the deputy chief of staff, research and development, as director of operational requirements and development plans, and in September 1971, he became director of development and acquisition. Promotion to major general followed in November 1971. In April 1972, Major General Evans became assistant deputy chief of staff, research and development, and in August 1973, he was appointed deputy chief of staff, research and development with promotion to lieutenant general. He assumed command of Air Force Systems Command on September 1, 1975, and was promoted to general on the same day.

On July 29, 1977, General Evans transferred to Ramstein Air Base, West Germany, as commander in chief of the United States Air Forces in Europe (USAFE) and, concurrently, served as commander, Allied Air Forces Central Europe. During his tenure as USAFE commander, the command's manning increased for the second year in a row after many years of decline, but an operations and maintenance funds cutback hit USAFE just as its responsibilities increased. In mid-1978, as part of a missions reorganization, the Military Airlift Command and the Strategic Airlift Command reactivated their respective 322nd Airlift and 7th Air Divisions at Ramstein Air Base, West Germany. General Evans retired on August 1, 1978.

He is a command pilot with more than 5,000 flying hours to his credit, the majority of which are in fighter aircraft, including P-51, P-82, P-80, F-84, F-86, F-100, F-102, F-104, F-4, F-5, F-111, A-7, F-14, and the F-15; Canadian CF-105, British Harrier, Vampire, and meteor; French Mirage; and Swedish Viggin. He has also flown the B-1, the DC-10, the T-43A, the YC-14, and the YC-15.

His military decorations and awards include the Air Force Distinguished Service Medal with one oak leaf cluster, Silver Star, Legion of Merit with one oak leaf cluster, Distinguished Flying Cross with two oak leaf clusters, Bronze Star Medal, Air Medal with 24 oak leaf clusters, Air Force Commendation Medal with one oak leaf cluster, Joint Service Commendation Medal, Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation Ribbon, and the Republic of Vietnam Commendation Medal.

General Evans is married to the former Elizabeth Ann Lemon of Sibley, Iowa. They have four children: William, Jr., Bette Ann, Joan, and Richard.

PERSONAL FACT SHEET - GENERAL WILLIAM J. EVANS

A. Personal Data:

1. Born - March 4, 1924, Norwich, CT.
2. Married - Elizabeth Ann Lemon of Sibley, IA.
Children - William, Jr, Bette Ann, Joan, and Richard.
3. Retired - August 1, 1978.

B. Education:

Graduated - Norwich Free Academy; U.S. Military Academy with a bachelor of science degree in military engineering, 1946; fighter transition training, Williams Field and gunnery school, Ajo, AZ, 1946; Army War College, Carlisle Barracks PA, 1960.

C. Service:

1. July 1943 - June 1946, cadet, U.S. Military Academy, West Point, NY.
2. June - November 1946, fighter transition training, Williams Field, and gunnery school, Ajo, AZ.
3. November 1946 - June 1948, pilot, 20th Fighter Group, Shaw Field SC.
4. June 1948 - June 1950, pilot, 475th Tactical Fighter Group, Itazuke Air Base, Japan.
5. June - late 1950, pilot, 35th Tactical Fighter Group, Tsuiki, Japan, and Teagu, South Korea.
6. Late 1950 - September 1951, pilot, HQ Fifth Air Force, Teagu, South Korea.
7. September 1951 - March 1952, assigned to Air Research and Development Command, Baltimore, MD.
8. April 1952 - April 1954, commander, 434th Fighter Squadron of the 479th Fighter Wing, George Air Force Base CA.
9. April 1954 - July 1955, executive officer to commander, Far East Air Forces, Japan.

10. July 1955 - July 1956, assigned to HQ Air Defense Command, Ent Air Force Base, Colorado Springs, CO.
11. July 1956 - 1958, commander, 436th Fighter Squadron, George Air Force Base CA.
12. 1958 - August 1959, director of operations, 479th Tactical Fighter Wing, George Air Force Base CA.
13. August 1959 - June 1960, student, Army War College, Carlisle Barracks PA.
14. June 1960 - June 1964, member of faculty, Armed Forces Staff College, Norfolk, VA.
15. June 1964 - May 1967, deputy for operations and later, vice commander, 727th Fighter Training Wing, Wheelus Air Base, Libya.
16. May - December 7, 1967, vice commander, 31st Tactical Fighter Wing, Tuy Hoa Air Base, Republic of Vietnam.
17. December 7, 1967 - May 2, 1968, commander, 31st Tactical Fighter Wing, Tuy Hoa Air Base, Republic of Vietnam.
18. June 1968 - June 1969, assistant deputy director for concepts and operational readiness, Defense Communications Planning Group, Washington, D.C.
19. June 1969 - February 1970, deputy director for concepts and operational readiness, Defense Communications Planning Group, Washington, D.C.
20. February 1970 - April 1971, special assistant for sensor exploitation, HQ United States Air Force, Washington, D.C.
21. April - September 1971, director, operational requirements and development plans, office of the deputy chief of staff, research and development, HQ United States Air Force, Washington, D.C.
22. September 1971 - April 1972, director of development and acquisition, office of the deputy chief of staff, research and development, HQ United States Air Force, Washington, D.C.
23. April 1972 - August 1973, assistant deputy chief of staff, research and development, HQ United States Air Force, Washington, D.C.

24. August 1973 - August 1975, deputy chief of staff, research and development, HQ United States Air Force, Washington, D.C.
25. September 1, 1975 - July 31, 1977, commander, Air Force Systems Command, Andrews Air Force Base MD.
26. July 29, 1977 - August 1, 1978, commander in chief, United States Air Forces in Europe and commander, Allied Air Forces Central Europe, Ramstein Air Base, West Germany.

D. Decorations and Service Awards:

Air Force Distinguished Service Medal with one oak leaf cluster
 Silver Star
 Legion of Merit with one oak leaf cluster
 Distinguished Flying Cross with two oak leaf clusters
 Bronze Star Medal
 Air Medal with 24 oak leaf clusters
 Joint Service Commendation Medal
 Air Force Commendations Medal with one oak leaf cluster
 Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation Ribbon
 Republic of Vietnam Commendation Medal

E. Effective Dates of Promotions:

<u>Grade</u>	<u>Temporary</u>	<u>Permanent</u>
Second Lieutenant		Jun 4, 1946
First Lieutenant	Mar 26, 1948	Jun 4, 1949
Captain	Jul 22, 1950	Jun 4, 1953
Major	Apr 28, 1951	Jun 4, 1960
Lieutenant Colonel	Apr 13, 1956	Jun 4, 1967
Colonel	Mar 15, 1962	Aug 1, 1969
Brigadier General	Aug 1, 1969	Feb 26, 1971
Major General	Nov 1, 1971	Apr 2, 1973
Lieutenant General	Aug 1, 1973	
General	Sep 1, 1975	
(Date of rank August 30, 1975)		



Gen John W. Pauly
1 Aug 1978 - 29 Jul 1980

GENERAL JOHN W. PAULY

John W. Pauly was born in Albany, New York, on March 12, 1923. He graduated from Christian Brothers Academy in Albany, New York, in 1940, and attended Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, New York, for two years before entering the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1942. He received a commission as a second lieutenant and a bachelor of science degree from the academy on June 5, 1945. He also earned his pilot wings while attending the academy.

Following graduation from West Point, Lieutenant Pauly underwent B-25 and B-17 pilot and copilot training courses as well as Junior Officers Staff School. In February 1946, he began his first overseas assignment when he moved to Munich, West Germany to be part of the 304th Transport Carrier Squadron. In December 1946, he was promoted to first lieutenant. During this assignment, he was a purchasing and contract officer, duties that he continued in April 1947, when he transferred to the 2029th Labor Supervision Company, also in Munich. Later in this tour, he was a flying instructor at the Central Pilots School and finally, a test and evaluation pilot with the 11th Troop Carrier Squadron. Returning from Germany to the United States in June 1948, he was assigned as a training officer and later as commander of the headquarters squadron for the Mobile Air Materiel Area, Brookley Air Force Base, Alabama. During this assignment, in July 1950, he was promoted to captain.

In August 1951, with the United States involved deeply in the Korean War, Captain Pauly took a four-month combat crew refresher course at the 2353rd Personnel Processing Squadron at Camp Stoneman California. From there, in November 1951, he was assigned to the 8th Bombardment Squadron, 3rd Bombardment Wing, at Kunsan, South Korea, where he served as flying safety officer and squadron operations officer until July 1952. While with the 3rd Bombardment Wing, he flew 55 night-intruder combat missions, totaling 230 combat hours in B-26 aircraft.

In July 1952, Captain Pauly was assigned to Headquarters Tactical Air Command, Langley Air Force Base, Virginia. Over a span of almost four years, he served as an operations officer in the directorate of operations and training, bombardment division, and later as chief of the operations branch of the bombardment division. He was promoted to major in June 1954.

In February 1956, he returned to Germany to a North Atlantic Treaty Organization assignment with Headquarters Fourth Allied Tactical Air Force. He served as an operations officer within the light bombardment division, and later as executive officer for the deputy chief of staff, operations. During this tour at Ramstein Air Base, in April 1959, he was promoted to lieutenant colonel.

Lieutenant Colonel Pauly was assigned in July 1959 to Washington, D.C. where he remained for the next five years. He served first as a plans and programs officer in the directorate of plans at Headquarters United States Air Force. Then in 1962, he became the assistant executive officer to General Curtis E. LeMay, then the Air Force chief of staff. Lieutenant Colonel Pauly remained in Washington, D.C., after this assignment, attending the National War College from August 1964 to August 1965. Also in 1965, he was awarded a master of science degree in international relations from George Washington University. In August 1965, he became the deputy commander for operations, 317th Troop Carrier Wing, Lockbourne Air Force Base, Ohio, with promotion to colonel in September.

In June 1966, Colonel Pauly was assigned overseas again, going first to Tachikawa Air Base, Japan, as deputy chief of staff for operations with the 315th Air Division. In July 1968, he began his second combat tour in the Pacific, this time in support of the war in Southeast Asia. He commanded the 315th Air Commando Wing (redesignated the 315th Special Operations Wing in August 1968) at Phan Rang Air Base, Republic of Vietnam. This wing performed C-123 airlift operations as well flare drops, defoliation missions, aeromedical evacuations, airdrops of critical supplies, and paratroop missions. Colonel Pauly commanded this unit during the 1968 and 1969 TET offensive and counteroffensive.

In July 1969, Colonel Pauly returned to Washington, D.C. for a tour with the Joint Chiefs of Staff as the Air Force member of the Chairman's Staff Group. On August 1, 1970, he was promoted to brigadier general, and in September 1970, he became the deputy director for regional operations, J-3, of the Joint Staff. In June 1972, he became vice director for operations of the Joint Staff with promotion to major general in August 1972. Major General Pauly assumed command of the 1st Strategic Aerospace Division with headquarters at Vandenberg Air Force Base, California, in August 1973. In July 1974, he returned to Washington and served as assistant to the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. He received his third star in August. In September 1975, he became the deputy chief of staff for plans and operations, Headquarters United States Air Force.

In July 1976, Lieutenant General Pauly moved to Germany for assignment as vice commander in chief, United States Air Forces in Europe (USAFE), and on August 1, 1978, he was promoted to full general and became commander in chief, USAFE, and commander, Allied Air Forces Central Europe, both located at Ramstein Air Base. During his tenure as commander in chief of USAFE, the command saw several changes. In 1978, it assumed responsibility for three United States Air Force Security Service bases--Royal Air Force Station Chicksands, United Kingdom; San Vito Air Station, Italy; and Iraklion Air Station, Greece. In 1979, in support of Strategic Air Command air tanker operations, USAFE activated Royal Air Force Station Fairford. The command made considerable progress in modernizing its force and improving readiness. Late in 1978, it received its first A-10 aircraft, and in early 1979, USAFE received its final deployment of F-15s. The first contingent of F-4Gs also arrived in Europe in 1979. In mid-1980, the first United States Air Force tactical deployment to Egypt took place. The operation was called Proud

Phantom. Major operations included evacuating Americans from Iran after the fall of the Shah and relief operations to earthquake victims in Yugoslavia. General Pauly retired August 1, 1980.

General Pauly is a command pilot with more than 6,000 hours of flying time. His military decorations and awards include the Distinguished Service Medal with one oak leaf cluster, Legion of Merit with two oak leaf clusters, Distinguished Flying Cross with one oak leaf cluster, Air Medal with four oak leaf clusters, Joint Service Commendation Medal, Air Force Commendation Medal, Air Force Outstanding Unit Award Ribbon with one oak leaf cluster, American Campaign Medal, World War II Victory Medal, Army of Occupation Medal (Germany), National Defense Service Medal with one service star, Air Force Longevity Service Award Ribbon with seven oak leaf clusters, Small Arms Expert Marksmanship Ribbon, Korean Service Medal with three service stars, Vietnam Service Medal with three service stars, Republic of Vietnam Air Force Distinguished Service Order (2nd Class), Republic of Vietnam Gallantry Cross with palm, Republic of Vietnam Campaign Medal, and the United Nations Service Medal.

General Pauly is married to the former Mary Frances Chatt of Aliquippa, Pennsylvania, whom he married on June 25, 1949. They have five children: John W. Jr., Richard, Kathleen, Joanne and Karen.

PERSONAL FACT SHEET - GENERAL JOHN W. PAULY

A. Personal Data:

1. **Born - March 12, 1923, Albany, NY.
Father - John Alphonse; mother - Ida May Shafer.**
2. **Married - June 25, 1949, wife - Mary Frances Chatt of Aliquippa, PA.
Children: John W. Jr., Richard, Kathleen, Joanne, and Karen.**
3. **Hometown - Albany, NY.**
4. **Retired - August 1, 1980.**

B. Education:

Graduated Christian Brothers Academy, Albany, NY, 1940; U.S. Military Academy at West Point, bachelor of science degree, 1945; B-25 and B-17 transition training and Junior Officers Staff School, 1946; National War College, Fort McNair, Washington, D.C., 1965; George Washington University, Washington, D.C., master of science degree in international relations, 1965. Attended Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, NY, 1940-1942.

C. Service:

1. **July 1942 - June 1945, cadet, United States Military Academy, West Point, NY.**
2. **August - September 1945, pilot and copilot training, Turner Army Air Base GA.**
3. **September - October 1945, pilot transition training, Lockbourne Army Air Base OH.**
4. **October - December 1945, pilot transition training, Hendricks Field FL.**
5. **December 1945 - February 1946, Junior Officers Staff College, Orlando Army Air Base FL.**
6. **February 1946 - April 1947, purchasing and contract officer, 304th Transport Carrier Squadron (later 97th Airdrome Squadron), Munich, West Germany.**

7. April 1947 - June 1948, purchasing and contract officer, 2029th Labor Supervision Company; flying instructor, Central Pilots School, European Air Transport Service; test and evaluation pilot, 11th Troop Carrier Squadron, Munich, West Germany.
8. June 1948 - August 1951, training officer and later commander, headquarters squadron, Mobile Air Material Area, Brookley Air Force Base AL.
9. August - November 1951, combat crew refresher training (temporary duty), 2353rd Personnel Processing Squadron, Camp Stoneman CA.
10. November 1951 - July 1952, test and evaluation pilot, flying safety officer, flight commander, and squadron operations officer, 8th Bombardment Squadron, 3rd Bombardment Wing, Kunsan, Korea.
11. July 1952 - February 1956, operations staff officer, directorate of operations and training, bombardment division and later, chief, operations branch, bombardment division, HQ Tactical Air Command, Langley Air Force Base VA.
12. February 1956 - July 1959, operations officer, light bombardment division, HQ 4th Allied Tactical Air Force; executive officer for deputy chief of staff, operations, HQ 4th Allied Tactical Air Force, Ramstein Air Base, West Germany.
13. July 1959 - 1962, plans and programs officer, directorate of plans, deputy chief of staff for programs and requirements, HQ United States Air Force, Washington, D.C.
14. 1962 - August 1964, assistant executive officer to General Curtis E. LeMay, chief of staff, HQ United States Air Force, Washington, D.C.
15. August 1964 - August 1965, student, National War College, Washington, D.C.
16. August 1965 - June 1966, deputy commander for operations, 317th Troop Carrier Wing, Lockbourne Air Force Base OH.
17. June 1966 - July 1968, deputy chief of staff, operations, 315th Air Division, Tachikawa Air Base, Japan.
18. July 19, 1968 - June 9, 1969, commander, 315th Air Commando Wing, Phan Rang Air Base, Republic of Vietnam.

19. July 1969 - September 1970, Air Force member of the chairman's staff group, Joint Chiefs of Staff, Washington, D.C.
20. September 1970 - June 1972, deputy director for regional operations, J-3, Joint Chiefs of Staff, Washington, D.C.
21. June 1972 - August 1973, vice director for operations, J-3, Joint Chiefs of Staff, Washington, D.C.
22. August 1973 - July 1974, commander, 1st Strategic Aerospace Division, Vandenberg Air Force Base CA.
23. July 1974 - September 1975, assistant to the chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff, Washington, D.C.
24. September 1975 - July 1, 1976, deputy chief of staff, plans and operations, HQ United States Air Force, Washington, D.C.
25. July 1, 1976 - August 1, 1978, vice commander in chief, United States Air Forces in Europe, Ramstein Air Base, West Germany.
26. August 1, 1978 - August 1, 1980, commander in chief, United States Air Forces in Europe and commander, Allied Air Forces Central Europe, Ramstein Air Base, West Germany.

D. Decorations:

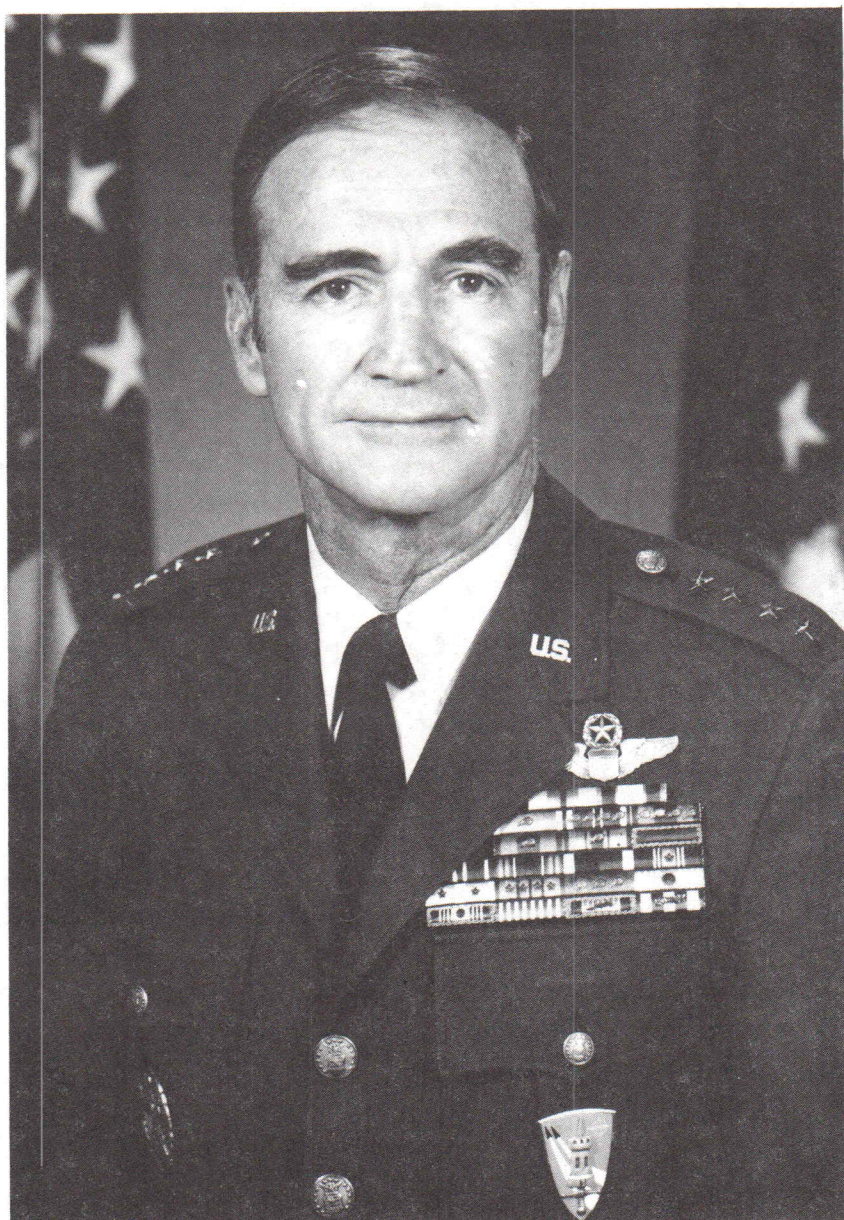
Distinguished Service Medal with one oak leaf cluster
 Legion of Merit with two oak leaf clusters
 Distinguished Flying Cross with one oak leaf cluster
 Air Medal with four oak leaf clusters
 Joint Service Commendation Medal
 Air Force Commendation Medal
 Air Force Outstanding Unit Award Ribbon with one oak leaf cluster
 American Campaign Medal
 World War II Victory Medal
 Army of Occupation Medal (Germany)
 National Defense Service Medal with one service star
 Air Force Longevity Service Award Ribbon with seven oak leaf clusters
 Small Arms Expert Marksmanship Ribbon
 Korean Service Medal with three service stars
 Vietnam Service Medal with three service stars
 Republic of Vietnam Air Force Distinguished Service Order (2nd Class)

Republic of Vietnam Gallantry Cross with palm
Republic of Vietnam Campaign Medal
United Nations Service Medal

E. Effective Dates of Promotions:

<u>Grade</u>	<u>Temporary</u>	<u>Permanent</u>
Second Lieutenant		Jun 5, 1945
First Lieutenant	Dec 14, 1946	Jun 5, 1948
Captain	Jul 22, 1950	Jun 5, 1952
Major	Jun 11, 1954	Jun 5, 1959
Lieutenant Colonel	Apr 29, 1959	Sep 2, 1965
Colonel	Sep 1, 1965	Aug 1, 1968
Brigadier General	Aug 1, 1970	Feb 26, 1971
Major General	Aug 1, 1972	Apr 2, 1973
Lieutenant General	Aug 1, 1974	
General	Aug 1, 1978	

(Date of rank August 1, 1978)



Gen Charles A. Gabriel
29 Jul 1980 - 14 Jun 1982

GENERAL CHARLES A. GABRIEL

Charles A. Gabriel was born January 21, 1928, in Lincolnton, North Carolina. After two years at Catawba College, Salisbury, North Carolina, he attended the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York, graduating in 1950 with a bachelor of science degree. He was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Air Force on June 2, 1950, and then attended basic and advanced pilot training at Goodfellow Air Force Base, Texas and Craig Air Force Base, Alabama, between June 1950 and September 1951.

By the time he graduated, the United States was at war in Korea, and in September 1951, Lieutenant Gabriel was sent to the 18th Fighter-Bomber Wing at Chinhae, South Korea, where he flew F-51s Mustangs and later to the 51st Fighter-Interceptor Wing at Suwon Air Base, South Korea, where he flew F-86s Sabres. He flew 100 combat missions and was credited with shooting down two MIG-15 fighters. He was promoted to first lieutenant on March 26, 1952.

In January 1953, he was reassigned to the 86th Fighter- Interceptor Wing, Landstuhl Air Base, West Germany, where he served as flight commander, operations officer, and group gunnery officer. During this first tour to Germany, on May 14, 1954, he was promoted to captain. In January 1956, he returned to the United States to be an air officer commanding of the Cadet Wing at the U.S. Air Force Academy in Colorado. He remained at the Academy through June 1959.

Between July 1959 and July 1961, Captain Gabriel served as group adjutant and commander of the Headquarters Squadron Section, 3550th Pilot Training Group at Moody Air Force Base, Georgia. In September 1961, he was promoted to major. After attending the Command and Staff course at the Naval War College in Newport, Rhode Island, he entered George Washington University, Washington, D.C., in August 1962. Graduating with a master of science degree in engineering management in August 1963, he was assigned as a staff officer in the directorate of plans, Headquarters United States Air Force, Washington, D.C., where he stayed until August 1966. He was promoted to lieutenant colonel on September 1, 1965. From September 1966 through July 1967, he attended the Industrial College of the Armed Forces at Fort McNair, Washington, D.C.

In July 1967, Lieutenant Colonel Gabriel began his second tour in Europe, as special assistant and executive officer to the chief of staff, Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe (SHAPE), Mons, Belgium. A year later, on July 1, 1968, he was promoted to colonel. Completing this assignment in June 1970, he returned in July to George Air Force Base, California, where he attended F-4 flying training with the 4535th Combat Crew Training Squadron.

In April 1971, Colonel Gabriel began his second combat tour in the Pacific when he became vice commander and later, on October 29, 1971, commander of the 432d Tactical Reconnaissance Wing, Udorn Royal Thai Air Force Base, Thailand. He remained

commander until June 14, 1972. This unit flew fighter cover for unarmed reconnaissance planes as well as flew strike missions. While in Thailand, he flew 152 combat missions in the F-4 Phantom II.

Returning to the Pentagon in July 1972, he became the deputy director for operational forces and later deputy director of operations, office of the deputy chief of staff, plans and operations, at Headquarters United States Air Force, Washington, D.C. He was promoted to brigadier general on November 1, 1972, and to major general on September 1, 1974.

In February 1975, Major General Gabriel became deputy chief of staff for operations at Headquarters Tactical Air Command, Langley Air Force Base, Virginia. From there, in September 1977, he returned to South Korea as deputy commander United States Forces Korea and deputy commander in chief United Nations Command at Seoul, with promotion to lieutenant general. In April 1979, he returned to HQ U.S. Air Force in Washington, D.C. as deputy chief of staff of operations, plans and readiness.

On July 29, 1980, he began his sixth overseas tour when he became commander in chief, United States Air Forces in Europe (USAFE), and commander, Allied Air Forces Central Europe (AAFCE). Not long after taking command, he reversed the numbered air force reorganization of 1972 and initiated a program to enhance the wartime management capabilities of the command's three numbered air forces by transferring authorizations from HQ USAFE to them. In late 1980, USAFE participated in the first joint overseas exercise by elements of the new Rapid Deployment Force. The exercise was known as Bright Star. The command also participated in humanitarian operations such as earthquake relief in Italy and Greece, and the release of American embassy hostages from Iran. In 1981, USAFE gained two new bases: RAF Little Rissington and RAF Upwood, both in the United Kingdom. In 1982, USAFE acquired Comiso Air Station from the Italians. Hahn Air Base, West Germany, became USAFE's first F-16 base in December 1981. Upgrading also occurred within the F-15 fleet, replacing A models with Cs and Ds. The tenor of the times was tragically demonstrated on August 31, 1981 when leftist terrorists escalated their anti-American campaign by exploding two bombs in the parking lot of HQ USAFE. Wings B and C of the headquarters building were badly damaged and 12 U.S. military personnel and two German civilians were injured.

On June 14, 1982, General Gabriel relinquished command of USAFE to become Chief of Staff, U.S. Air Force, effective July 1. He retired on June 30, 1986.

General Gabriel is a command pilot with more than 4,200 flying hours. His military decorations and awards include the Defense Distinguished Service Medal, Air Force Distinguished Service Medal, Legion of Merit with one oak leaf cluster, Distinguished Flying Cross with four oak leaf clusters, Air Medal with 14 oak leaf clusters, Air Force Commendation Medal with one oak leaf cluster, Presidential Unit Citation emblem, Air

Force Outstanding Unit Award ribbon, Korean Order of National Security Merit (Gugseon Medal) and the Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation.

General Gabriel is married to the former Dorothy Cutts of Oxford, North Carolina. They have two children, Jane and Charles.

PERSONAL FACT SHEET - GENERAL CHARLES A. GABRIEL

A. Personal Data:

1. Born - Jan 21, 1928, Lincolnton, North Carolina
2. Wife - Dorothy Cutts of Oxford, North Carolina
Children - Jane and Charles.
3. Retired - June 30, 1986

B. Education:

Attended - Catawba College, Salisbury, NC. Graduated - U.S. Military Academy, West Point, NY, bachelor of science degree, 1950; Naval War College, Command and Staff, Newport, RI, 1962; George Washington University, Washington, D.C., master's degree in engineering management, 1963; Industrial College of the Armed Forces, Washington, D.C., 1967.

C. Service:

1. 1946 - June 2, 1950, cadet, United States Military Academy, West Point, NY. Was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Air Force.
2. June 1950 - September 1951, basic and advanced pilot training, Goodfellow Air Force Base TX, and Craig Air Force Base AL.
3. September 1951 - December 1952, F-51 and F-86 pilot, 18th Fighter Bomber Wing and 51st Fighter-Interceptor Wing, South Korea.
4. January 1953 - January 1956, flight commander, operations officer and group gunnery officer, 86th Fighter Interceptor Wing, Landstuhl Air Base, West Germany.
5. January 1956 - June 1959, air officer commanding, Cadet Wing, U.S. Air Force Academy, CO.
6. July 1959 - July 1961, group adjutant and commander of the Headquarters Squadron Section, 3550th Pilot Training Group, Moody Air Force Base GA.
7. August 1961 - August 1962, student, U.S. Naval War College Command and Staff, Newport, RI.

8. August 1962 - August 1963, student, George Washington University, Washington, D.C.
9. August 1963 - August 1966, staff officer, directorate of plans, HQ United States Air Force, Washington, D.C.
10. September 1966 - July 1967, student, Industrial College of the Armed Forces, Fort McNair, Washington, D.C.
11. July 1967 - June 1970, special assistant and executive officer to chief of staff, Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe, Belgium.
12. July 1970 - March 1971, F-4 flying training, 4535th Combat Crew Training Squadron, George Air Force Base CA.
13. April - October 29, 1971, vice commander, 432nd Tactical Reconnaissance Wing, Udorn Thai Air Force Base, Thailand.
14. October 29, 1971 - June 14, 1972, commander, 432nd Tactical Reconnaissance Wing, Udorn Thai Air Force Base, Thailand.
15. July 1972 - February 1975, deputy director for operational forces and deputy director of operations, Office of the deputy chief of staff, plans and operations, HQ United States Air Force, Washington, D.C.
16. February 1975 - September 1977, deputy chief of staff for operations, Tactical Air Command, Langley Air Force Base VA.
17. September 1977 - April 1979, deputy commander United States Forces Korea and deputy commander in chief United Nations Command, Seoul, South Korea.
18. April 1979 - July 1980, deputy chief of staff of operations, plans and readiness, HQ U.S. Air Force, Washington, D.C.
19. July 29, 1980 - June 14, 1982, commander in chief, United States Air Forces in Europe, and commander of Allied Air Forces, Central Europe, Ramstein Air Base, West Germany.
20. July 1, 1982 - June 30, 1986, chief of staff, United States Air Force, Washington, D.C.

D. Decorations and Service Awards:

Defense Distinguished Service Medal
Air Force Distinguished Service Medal
Legion of Merit with 1 oak leaf cluster
Distinguished Flying Cross with 4 oak leaf clusters
Air Medal with 14 oak leaf clusters
Air Force Commendation Medal with 1 oak leaf cluster
Presidential Unit Citation Emblem
Air Force Outstanding Unit Award Ribbon
World War II Victory Medal
Army of Occupation Medal (Japan)
National Defense Service Medal with one service star
Korean Service Medal with two service stars
Vietnam Service Medal with four service stars
Air Force Longevity Service Award Ribbon with 7 oak leaf clusters
Korean Order of National Security Merit, Gugseon Medal
Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation
Republic of Vietnam Gallantry Cross with palm
United Nations Service Medal
Republic of Vietnam Campaign Medal

E. Effective Dates of Promotions:

<u>Grade</u>	<u>Temporary</u>	<u>Permanent</u>
Second Lieutenant		Jun 2, 1950
First Lieutenant	May 26, 1954	Jun 2, 1953
Captain	May 14, 1954	Jun 3, 1957
Major	Sep 1, 1961	Jun 2, 1964
Lieutenant Colonel	Sep 1, 1965	Jun 2, 1971
Colonel	Jul 1, 1968	Oct 1, 1973
Brigadier General	Nov 1, 1972	Jul 1, 1976
Major General	Sep 1, 1974	Feb 8, 1979
Lieutenant General	Sep 1, 1977	
General	Aug 1, 1980	

(Date of rank Aug 1, 1980)



Gen Billy M. Minter
14 Jun 1982 - 13 Aug 1984

GENERAL BILLY M. MINTER

Billy M. Minter was born July 13, 1926, in Oklahoma City and graduated from high school in Norman, Oklahoma, in 1944. He enlisted in the Navy in June 1944 and served until June 1946. After service in World War II, he returned to Norman and entered the University of Oklahoma. In October 1948, he joined the Air Force as an aviation cadet and in September 1949 received a commission as a second lieutenant along with his pilot wings.

Lieutenant Minter's first assignment was to the Air Training Command as a flying instructor. From November 1949 to November 1950, he was a basic flying instructor in T-6s at Randolph Air Force Base, Texas. He then served as an advanced flying instructor in the F-51 Mustang program at Craig Air Force Base, Alabama, until May 1952. While there, on March 31, 1951, he was promoted to first lieutenant. After F-51 combat crew training at Luke Air Force Base, Arizona, in the summer of 1952, First Lieutenant Minter reported to the 40th Fighter-Interceptor Squadron, 35th Fighter Group, at Johnson Air Base, Japan. During three years with this squadron, he flew F-51s, F-80s and F-86s, and was promoted to captain.

In September 1955, Captain Minter was assigned to the 438th Fighter-Interceptor Squadron, Air Defense Command, Kincheloe Air Force Base, Michigan, where he served as flight commander while flying F-89s. He also flew F-102 and F-106 interceptors, and served as the group operations officer for the 507th Fighter Group. He was promoted to major on August 15, 1960.

Upon completing the Air Command and Staff College in August 1961, Major Minter reported to the 496th Fighter-Interceptor Squadron, Hahn Air Base, West Germany. During three years at Hahn, he flew F-102s and served as squadron operations officer and chief of maintenance. Later he served as operations staff officer in the 86th Air Division's directorate of operations at Ramstein Air Base, West Germany.

From December 1965 to August 1967, Major Minter served as operations officer and then commander of the 71st Fighter-Interceptor Squadron at Selfridge Air Force Base, Michigan. He later served with the 94th Fighter-Interceptor Squadron, also located at Selfridge. In April 1966, he was promoted to lieutenant colonel.

After graduating with distinction from the Air War College in June 1968, he completed F-105 combat crew training with the 561st Tactical Fighter Squadron at McConnell Air Force Base, Kansas. He next went to the 355th Tactical Fighter Wing at Takhli Royal Thai Air Force, Thailand, in January 1969. This wing saw frequent combat, including air-to-air combat, strike missions, armed reconnaissance, close air support, and electronic warfare. After five months as chief, combat operations, and assistant deputy

commander for operations, Lieutenant Colonel Minter assumed command of the 354th Tactical Fighter Squadron. During his Southeast Asia tour of duty, he flew 106 combat missions in F-105s.

Returning to the United States in October 1969, he was assigned to the Air Force Logistics Command at the Sacramento Air Materiel Area (later redesignated Sacramento Air Logistics Center), McClellan Air Force Base, California. Following a year as chief, quality control division, directorate of maintenance, during which he made colonel, he was assigned to the directorate of materiel management.

Colonel Minter attended the Defense Weapons System Management Course at the Air Force Institute of Technology, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio, in January 1971. In September 1971, he was appointed chief of the F-111 system management division at McClellan. He returned to Wright-Patterson in April 1973, and became the inspector general for the Air Force Logistics Command. He was promoted to brigadier general on March 1, 1974. In May 1974, he was named the deputy director of logistics (J-4), United States European Command, with headquarters at Stuttgart, West Germany, and served in that capacity until July 1975. He then became deputy chief of staff for logistics at Headquarters United States Air Forces in Europe at Ramstein Air Base. He received his second star in January 1977.

Assigned to Headquarters United States Air Force, Washington, D.C., in July 1978, Major General Minter initially served as assistant deputy chief of staff, logistics and engineering, and in May 1979, he became deputy chief of staff for logistics and engineering, as well as a lieutenant general.

On 14 June 1982, Lieutenant General Minter became commander in chief, United States Air Forces in Europe, and commander, Allied Air Forces Central Europe, with headquarters at Ramstein Air Base. He received his fourth star on July 1, 1982. These were years of expansion for USAFE. Despite attempts by Congress to reduce European troop levels, USAFE's end strength continued to increase. Personnel gains resulted from introduction of the ground launched cruise missile (GLCM), support for NATO airborne warning and control system aircraft, upgrade of in-theater F-15s, introduction of the F-16, and preparation for deployment of the TR-1 to Europe. In December 1982, Congress established a ceiling on the number of military personnel in Europe which brought to a virtual halt the steady growth that USAFE had experienced since 1975. Personnel management became the most acute issue confronting the command--an issue that began to reshape USAFE's force structure and threatened many of its current capabilities. During 1984, USAFE returned 45 OV-10A aircraft with crews and support personnel to the United States to compensate for increased authorizations for the GLCM program.

Readiness continued to improve. The command activated three tactical missile wings in support of the ground launched cruise missile program. They were the 501st at RAF Greenham Common, United Kingdom (1982), the 487th at Comiso Air Station, Sicily (Italy)

(1983), and the 485th at Florennes Air Base, Belgium (1984). In 1982, USAFE completed its first prepositioning procurement package storage facility (Ingolstadt Air Base, West Germany). In 1983, USAFE activated the Warrior Preparation Center to provide realistic training for NATO commanders and decision makers. The same year, the United States and Turkey implemented a memorandum of understanding that established a collocated operating base program in Turkey. In early 1984, the command received its first EF-111 electronic combat aircraft. During General Minter's tenure the command also participated in several humanitarian operations, such as earthquake relief in Yeman and Turkey and treatment of servicemembers injured during a terrorist bombing of the compound housing of the U.S. Marine contingent of the multinational peacekeeping force in Beirut, Lebanon. General Minter retired as commander in chief of USAFE on August 13, 1984.

He is a command pilot with 5,600 flying hours. His military decorations and awards include the Distinguished Service Medal, Legion of Merit, Distinguished Flying Cross, Bronze Star Medal, Meritorious Service Medal, Air Medal with four oak leaf clusters, Presidential Unit Citation emblem and Air Force Outstanding Unit Award ribbon with two oak leaf clusters.

General Minter is married to the former Marion Patricia Onorato of New York City. They have five children; Mark, Stephen, Patricia, Lisa and Lori.

PERSONAL FACT SHEET - GENERAL BILLY M. MINTER

A. Personal Data:

1. **Born - July 13, 1926, Oklahoma City, OK.
Parents - Mr. and Mrs. Henry H. Minter**
2. **Married - Marion Minter
Children - Mark, Stephen, Patricia, Lisa and Lori.**
3. **Retired - August 13, 1984**

B. Education:

Graduated - Norman High School, OK, 1944; Squadron Officer School, 1952; Air Command and Staff College, 1961; and Air War College, 1968; all located at Maxwell Air Force Base AL.

C. Service:

1. **June 1944 - June 1946, enlisted, U.S. Navy.**
2. **October 1948 - September 1949, enlisted, aviation cadet.**
3. **November 1949 - November 1950, flying instructor, Randolph Air Force Base TX.**
4. **December 1950 - May 1952, advanced flying instructor, Craig Air Force Base AL.**
5. **June - August 1952, student, F-51 combat crew training, Luke Air Force Base AZ.**
6. **September 1952 - August 1955, pilot, flight commander and executive office, 40th Fighter-Interceptor Squadron, John Air Base, Japan.**
7. **September 1955 - July 1960, pilot and flight commander, 438th Fighter-Interceptor Squadron, and operations officer, 507th Fighter Group, Kincheloe Air Force Base MI.**
8. **August 1960 - August 1961, student, Air Command and Staff College, Maxwell Air Force Base AL.**

9. August 1961 - June 1964, squadron operations and chief of maintenance, 496th Fighter-Interceptor Squadron, Hahn Air Base, West Germany.
10. July 1964 - August 1965, Directorate of Operations, 86th Air Division, Ramstein Air Base, West Germany.
11. September - December 1965, student, F-106 combat crew training, Tyndall Air Force Base FL.
12. December 1965 - August 1967, operations officer and commander, 71st Fighter-Interceptor Squadron, and operations officer, 94th Fighter-Interceptor Squadron, Selfridge Air Force Base MI.
13. September 1967 - June 1968, student, Air War College, Maxwell Air Force Base AL.
14. July - December 1968, student, F-105 combat crew training, McConnell Air Force Base KS.
15. January - June 1969, chief, combat operations, and then deputy commander for operations, 355th Tactical Fighter Wing, Takhli Royal Thai Air Force Base, Thailand.
16. July - October 1969, commander, 354th Tactical Fighter Squadron, Takhli Royal Thai Air Force Base, Thailand.
17. November 1969 - December 1970, chief, Quality Control Division, Headquarters Sacramento Air Material Area, McClellan Air Force Base CA.
18. January - March 1971, student, Defense Weapons System Management Course, Air Force Institute of Technology, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base OH.
19. September 1971 - March 1973, chief, F-111 system management division, Sacramento Air Logistics Center, McClellan Air Force Base CA.
20. April 1973 - April 1974, inspector general, Air Force Logistics Command, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base OH.
21. May 1974 - July 1975, deputy director of logistics (J-4), United States European Command, Stuttgart, West Germany.

22. August 1975 - June 1978, deputy chief of staff, logistics, HQ United States Air Forces in Europe, Ramstein Air Base, West Germany.
23. July 1978 - April 1979, assistant deputy chief of staff, logistics and engineering, HQ United States Air Force, Washington, D.C.
24. May 1979 - June 1982, deputy chief of staff, logistics and engineering, HQ United States Air Force, Washington, D.C.
25. June 14, 1982 - August 13, 1984, commander in chief, United States Air Forces in Europe, and commander, Allied Air Forces Central Europe, Ramstein Air Base, West Germany.

D. Decorations and Service Awards:

Distinguished Service Medal
Legion of Merit
Distinguished Flying Cross
Bronze Star Medal
Meritorious Service Medal
Air Medal with four oak leaf clusters
Presidential Unit Citation emblem
Air Force Outstanding Unit Award ribbon with two oak leaf clusters
Air Force Organizational Excellence Award ribbon
Combat Readiness Medal
Good Conduct Medal
American Campaign Medal
Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal
World War II Victory Medal
National Defense Service Medal with one service star
Korean Service Medal
Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal
Vietnam Service Medal with three service stars
Air Force Longevity Service Award Ribbon with five oak leaf clusters
Small Arms Expert Marksmanship Ribbon
Philippine Liberation Ribbon
Republic of Vietnam Gallantry Cross with palm
United Nations Service Medal
Republic of Vietnam Campaign Medal

E. Effective Dates of Promotion:

<u>Grade</u>	<u>Dates</u>
Second Lieutenant	Sep 30, 1949
First Lieutenant	Mar 30, 1951
Captain	May 13, 1954
Major	Aug 15, 1960
Lieutenant Colonel	Apr 20, 1966
Colonel	Jul 1, 1970
Brigadier General	Mar 1, 1974
Major General	Jan 18, 1977
Lieutenant General	May 1, 1979
General	Jul 1, 1982
(Date of rank, July 1, 1982)	



Gen Charles L. Donnelly, Jr.
13 Aug 1984 - 7 Apr 1987

GENERAL CHARLES L. DONNELLY JR.

Charles L. Donnelly, Jr. was born August 24, 1929, in Barberton, Ohio, and graduated from Jackson Township High School, Grove City, Ohio, in 1946. He received a bachelor of arts degree in history and government at Otterbein College, Westerville, Ohio, in 1950 and a master's degree in public administration from George Washington University, Washington, D.C., in 1964.

He entered the Air Force in January 1951 as an aviation cadet, graduating as a pilot from Vance Air Force Base, Oklahoma, in March 1952, and was commissioned as a second lieutenant. He completed air defense combat crew training at Tyndall Air Force Base, Florida, in August 1952 and was assigned to the 431st Fighter-interceptor Squadron at Selfridge Air Force Base, Michigan, flying F-51s and F-86Fs. In June 1953, he moved with his squadron to Wheelus Air Base Libya, and was promoted to first lieutenant in October 1953. He was assigned as a jet pilot instructor and assistant operations officer for the Air Force Academy Operations Squadron at Lowry Air Force Base, Colorado, in May 1956. In March 1958, he was promoted to captain. From January 1961 to August 1963, he served as aide-de-camp to the commander, Air Training Command, Randolph Air Force Base Texas.

After completing Air Command and Staff College in 1964, Captain Donnelly was assigned in August to Squadron Officer School at Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama, as an instructor and later as executive officer for the director of student operations. While in this assignment, he was promoted to major. Combat crew training in F-4C's at George Air Force Base, California, in July 1966, preceded his assignment in November 1966 to the 555th Tactical Fighter Squadron, 8th Tactical Fighter Wing, Ubon Royal Thai Air Force Base, Thailand. During the next eight months, he flew 100 combat missions over North Vietnam and 27 over Laos. In September 1967, he was assigned as an action officer in the directorate of doctrine, concepts and objectives, Headquarters United States Air Force, Washington, D.C. He was promoted to lieutenant colonel in July 1968 and to colonel in November 1970.

From January 1971 to January 1972, Colonel Donnelly attended the Royal College of Defence Studies in London, and then transferred to Torrejon Air Base, Spain, where he served as assistant deputy commander for operations and deputy commander for operations before becoming vice commander of the 401st Tactical Fighter Wing in September 1972. He assumed command of the wing on November 1, 1973, and retained this position until July 17, 1975. In August 1975, he was promoted to brigadier general and was assigned as special assistant to the deputy chief of staff for plans and operations at Air Force headquarters, and in May 1976, he became deputy director of plans and policy. Three months later he was assigned as deputy director of plans in the office of the deputy chief of staff, plans and operations, and in October 1977 gained his second star.

He assumed command of Sheppard Technical Training Center, Sheppard Air Force Base, Texas, in January 1978 and in July 1979, he was named chief of the United States Military Training Mission to Saudi Arabia. He was responsible for implementing the United States security assistance and foreign military sales programs in Saudi Arabia. He was also responsible for managing training assistance provided to Saudi Arabian armed forces, and was the coordinating authority for all Department of Defense activities assigned to that country.

In August 1981, Major General Donnelly assumed command of United States Forces, Japan, and Fifth Air Force, both at Yokota Air Base, Japan. On October 1, 1981, he was promoted to lieutenant general. As commander of United States Forces, Japan, he was the senior United States military representative in Japan. As commander of the Fifth Air Force, he commanded United States Air Force units in Japan and the Republic of Korea.

On August 13, 1984, Lieutenant General Donnelly transferred to Ramstein Air Base, West Germany to become commander in chief, United States Air Forces in Europe, and commander, Allied Air Forces Central Europe. He was promoted to general on November 1, 1984. During his tenure, the restrictions imposed by the European troop strength ceiling continued to be a pressing concern, forcing the command to make tradeoffs as it received new missions with no increases in manning. His tenure as commander was marked by continued modernization of the USAFE fleet with F-16C and D aircraft and the activation of two additional tactical missile wings in support of the ground launched cruise missile program. They were the 38th at Wiesbaden Air Station, West Germany (1985), and the 303d at RAF Molesworth, United Kingdom (1986). Tension in the Middle East was high during this period: terrorist bombings in Beirut and the first American military response to such acts of terrorism. On April 15, 1986, the command launched 18 F-111F fighter-bombers from RAF Lakenheath, United Kingdom, which joined with 15 Navy aircraft to bomb terrorist-related targets at Tripoli and Benghazi, Libya. General Donnelly relinquished command of USAFE on April 7, 1987, and retired effective April 30, 1987.

General Donnelly is a command pilot with more than 8,000 flying hours in 38 different aircraft. His military decorations and awards include the Defense Distinguished Service Medal; Distinguished Service Medal; Defense Superior Service Medal; Legion of Merit with two oak leaf clusters; Distinguished Flying Cross; Air Medal with 12 oak leaf clusters; Air Force Commendation Medal with one oak leaf cluster; King Abdulaziz Badge, Second Grade (Saudi Arabia); Order of National Security Merit, Guseon Medal (Republic of Korea); and the First Class Order of the Sacred Treasure (Japan).

General Donnelly married Carolyn M. Vandersall of Amherst, Ohio, on March 30, 1952. They have one daughter, Linda Wieland.

PERSONAL FACT SHEET - GENERAL CHARLES L. DONNELLY, JR

A. Personal Data:

1. **Born - Aug 24, 1929, Barberton, OH.
Father - Charles L. Donnelly Sr.; mother - Flora R. Donnelly.**
2. **Married - March 30, 1952; wife - Carolyn M. Vandersall Donnelly of Amherst, OH.
Daughter - Linda Wieland.**
3. **Hometown - Wichita Falls, TX.**
4. **Retired - April 30, 1987.**

B. Education:

Graduated - Jackson Township High School, Grove City, OH, 1946; Otterbein College, Westerville, OH, bachelor of arts degree, 1950; undergraduate pilot training, 1952; Squadron Office School, 1955; Air Command and Staff College, 1964; George Washington University, Washington, D.C., master of science degree, 1964; Air War College, 1970; and Royal College of Defense Studies, London, 1972.

C. Service:

1. **January 1951 - March 1952, basic military training, Lackland Air Force Base TX, and aviation cadet, aviation flight training, Perrin Air Force Base TX, and Vance Air Force Base OK.**
2. **March - August 1952, student, air defense combat crew training, Moody Air Force Base GA, and Tyndall Air Force Base FL.**
3. **August 1952 - May 1956, pilot, 431st Fighter-interceptor Squadron, Selfridge Air Force Base MI and after June 1953, Wheelus Air Base, Libya.**
4. **June 1956 - May 1960, jet pilot instructor and assistant operations office, U.S. Air Force Academy Operations Squadron, Lowry Air Force Base CO.**
5. **June 1960 - August 1963, pilot and aide-de-camp to the commander, Air Training Command, Randolph Air Force Base TX.**

6. September 1963 - July 1964, student, Air Command and Staff College, Maxwell Air Force Base AL, and master of science degree in public administration, George Washington University, Washington, D.C.
7. August 1964 - June 1966, instructor and executive officer, Squadron Officer School, Maxwell Air Force Base AL.
8. July - November 1966, student, F-4C combat crew training, George Air Force Base CA.
9. November 1966 - August 1967, flight commander, 555th Tactical Fighter Squadron, 8th Tactical Fighter Wing, Ubon Royal Thai Air Force Base, Thailand.
10. September 1967 - December 1970, action officer, directorate of doctrine, concepts and objectives, HQ United States Air Force, Washington, D.C.
11. January 1971 - January 1972, student, Royal College of Defense Studies, London.
12. January - September 1972, assistant deputy and deputy commander for operation, 401st Tactical Fighter Wing, Torrejon Air Base, Spain.
13. September 1972 - November 1973, vice commander, 401st Tactical Fighter Wing, Torrejon Air Base, Spain.
14. November 1, 1973 - July 17, 1975, commander, 401st Tactical Fighter Wing, Torrejon Air Base, Spain.
15. August 1975 - May 1976, special assistant to the deputy chief of staff for plans and operations, HQ United States Air Force, Washington, D.C.
16. May - August 1976, deputy director of plans and policy, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff, Plans and Operations, HQ United States Air Force, Washington, D.C.
17. August 1976 - December 1977, deputy director, plans, deputy chief of staff, plans and operations, HQ United States Air Force, Washington, D.C.
18. January 1978 - July 1979, commander, Sheppard Technical Training Center, Sheppard Air Force Base TX.
19. July 1979 - July 1981, chief, United States Military Training Mission, Saudi Arabia.

20. August 1981 - July 1984, commander, United States Forces, Japan, and commander, Fifth Air Force, Yokota Air Base, Japan.
21. August 13, 1984 - April 7, 1987, commander in chief, United States Air Forces in Europe, and commander, Allied Air Forces Central Europe, Ramstein Air Base, West Germany.

D. Decorations and Service Awards:

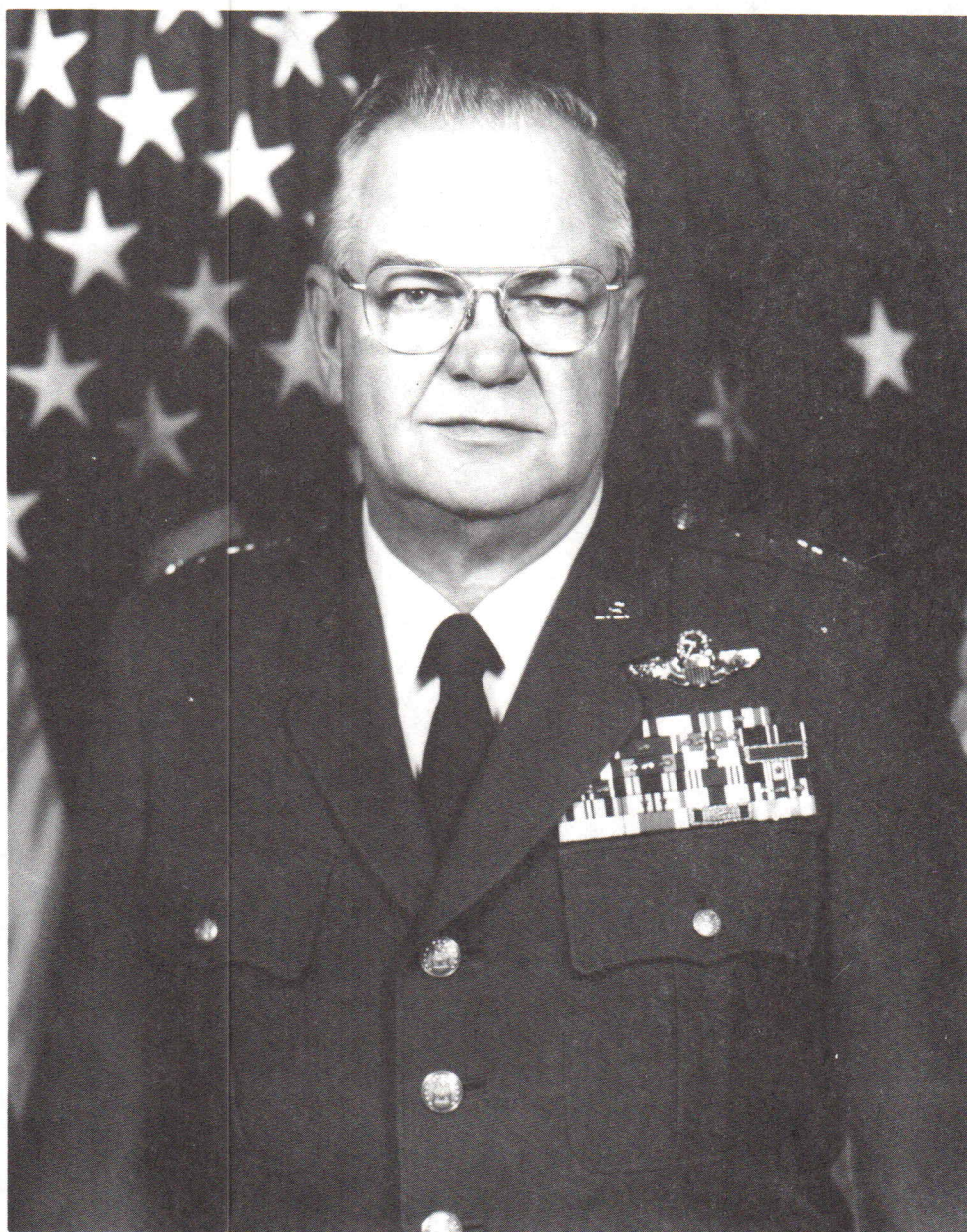
Defense Distinguished Service Medal
 Distinguished Service Medal
 Defense Superior Service Medal
 Legion of Merit with two oak leaf clusters
 Distinguished Flying Cross
 Air Medal with 12 oak leaf clusters
 Air Force Commendation Medal with one oak leaf clusters
 Presidential Unit Citation with one oak leaf cluster
 Air Force Outstanding Unit Award with "V" device and one oak leaf cluster
 Air Force Organizational Excellence Award
 Combat Readiness Medal
 Good Conduct Medal
 National Defense Service Medal with one service star
 Vietnam Service Medal with two service stars
 Humanitarian Service Medal
 Air Force Overseas Service Ribbon - Short
 Air Force Overseas Service Ribbon - Long with one oak leaf cluster
 Air Force Longevity Service Award Ribbon with seven oak leaf clusters
 Small Arms Expert Marksmanship Ribbon
 King Abdulaziz Badge, Second Grade (Saudi Arabia)
 Order of National Security Merit, Gukseon Medal (Republic of Korea)
 Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation
 Republic of Vietnam Gallantry Cross with Palm
 Republic of Vietnam Campaign Medal
 First Class Order of the Sacred Treasure (Japan)

E. Effective Dates of Promotions:

<u>Grade</u>	<u>Dates</u>
Second Lieutenant	Mar 22, 1952
First Lieutenant	Oct 5, 1953
Captain	Mar 4, 1958
Major	Dec 22, 1964

Lieutenant Colonel	Jul 1, 1968
Colonel	Nov 1, 1970
Brigadier General	Aug 1, 1975
Major General	Sep 1, 1977
Lieutenant General	Oct 1, 1981
General	Nov 1, 1984

(Date of rank November 1, 1984)



Gen William L. Kirk
7 Apr 1987 - 12 Apr 1989

GENERAL WILLIAM L. KIRK

William L. Kirk was born on July 11, 1932, in Rayville, Louisiana. He graduated from Rayville High School in 1950, and attended Northeast Louisiana State College. He enlisted in the Air Force in October 1951, and became an aviation cadet in February 1953. He was commissioned as a second lieutenant and awarded his pilot's wings in April 1954.

Lieutenant Kirk spent the next six months as a student, completing pilot training at Bryan and Perrin Air Force Bases, Texas, and tactical reconnaissance phase training at Shaw Air Force Base, South Carolina. In October 1954, he was assigned as a pilot with the 17th Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron at Shaw. In March 1955, he began his first overseas tour when he joined the 15th Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron at Komaki and Yokota Air Bases in Japan as a pilot. During that assignment, he was promoted to first lieutenant. He became a flight commander with the 6021st Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron, Johnson Air Base, Japan, in June 1957. He returned to the United States in November 1957, and again was assigned to the 17th Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron as a pilot.

In September 1960, Captain Kirk transferred from Shaw to the United Kingdom. From September 1960 to June 1964 he served, first as pilot, then as assistant flight commander and finally as flight commander with the 92nd Tactical Fighter Squadron, Royal Air Force Station Bentwaters. On January 1, 1960, he made captain. He completed Squadron Officer School in 1962. In June 1964, he transferred to the 4453rd Combat Crew Training Wing at Davis-Monthan Air Force Base, Arizona, where he served successively as air operations officer, command post controller, instructor pilot, and chief of standardization and evaluation for Tactical Air Command's first F-4 replacement training unit. In June 1966, he completed the F-4 fighter weapons instructor course at Nellis Air Force Base, Nevada, and continued his tour at Davis-Monthan. He was promoted to major in September 1966. In March 1967, he began his second Pacific tour and was assigned to the 8th Tactical Fighter Wing Wolf Pack at Ubon Royal Thai Air Force Base, Thailand. This wing flew bombardment, ground support, air defense, interdiction, and armed reconnaissance. Numerous enemy aircraft fell prey to wing components and the wing became known as the "MiG Killer." Major Kirk contributed to this reputation. He destroyed two North Vietnamese MiGs during his 130 F-4 Phantom II missions with the Wolf Pack. Upon his return to the United States in January 1968, he was assigned as a squadron operations officer at Eglin Air Force Base, Florida.

Major Kirk assumed command of the 4538th Fighter Weapons Squadron at Nellis Air Force Base in January 1969 and was promoted to lieutenant colonel in August 1969. He remained at Nellis until October 1970 when he transferred to Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama, to attend the Air War College. After completing the Air War College in June 1971, he was promoted to colonel and was assigned as chief of the tactics branch and, later, as deputy chief of the tactical division, directorate of operations, office of the deputy chief of staff, plans and operations, at Headquarters United States Air Force, Washington, D.C.

Although assigned at the Pentagon, he spent much of his tour of duty in Thailand. In July 1973, he became deputy commander for operations, 4th Tactical Fighter Wing, Seymour Johnson Air Force Base, North Carolina. From January 1974 to January 1976, Colonel Kirk was assigned to Holloman Air Force Base, New Mexico, first as vice commander, and after June 3, 1974, as commander of the 49th Tactical Fighter Wing.

Colonel Kirk then served as deputy chief of staff for operations, Headquarters Ninth Air Force, at Shaw Air Force Base, South Carolina. In November 1977, he was assigned as assistant deputy chief of staff, operations and readiness, Headquarters Pacific Air Forces, Hickam Air Force Base, Hawaii. On March 1, 1979, he was promoted to brigadier general and in June 1979, he became the command's inspector general. In July 1980, Brigadier General Kirk returned to Air Force headquarters as director of electronic combat, office of the deputy chief of staff, plans and operations. On July 1, 1982, he was promoted to major general and was assigned as deputy chief of staff for operations at Headquarters United States Air Forces in Europe, Ramstein Air Base, West Germany. He returned to Shaw Air Force Base in July 1985, as commander of Ninth Air Force, with promotion to lieutenant general.

On April 7, 1987, Lieutenant General Kirk became commander in chief of United States Air Forces in Europe, and commander, Allied Air Forces Central Europe, both headquartered at Ramstein Air Base, West Germany. He was promoted to full general on May 1. His tenure as commander in chief was significantly affected by international events. After 40 years of confrontation between East and West, the Cold War started to thaw. On December 8, 1987, the United States and the Soviet Union signed the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty. This pact called for the two superpowers to eliminate an entire class of nuclear weapons, a decision that would mean the destruction of USAFE's six ground launched cruise missile wings, the last of which had been activated at Woensdrecht Air Base, the Netherlands, in August 1987. Compliance began in 1988 with the inactivation of three USAFE missile wings, the first of which was the Woensdrecht site. Consequently, much of USAFE's focus was on maintaining a credible deterrent force in the face of a rapidly changing European political scene. Tensions between NATO and the Warsaw Pact eased, but the Warsaw Pact still represented a formidable opponent with a large arsenal of conventional and nuclear weapons.

To maintain its deterrent force, USAFE placed emphasis on improving its force structure by replacing older F-16As and Bs with newer C and D models. Steps also were taken in the areas of improved tactical reconnaissance, site security, and electronic warfare capabilities. In addition, the command underwent several organizational changes, stemming primarily from attempts to streamline the number of direct reporting units and to respond to the 1986 Department of Defense Reorganization Act. Because of the reduced threat in Europe and a large federal deficit at home, USAFE's 1988 and 1989 budgets were substantially reduced from previous years, forcing USAFE to reduce or redefine requirements in virtually all areas. In addition, major basing negotiations were underway with Spain, Turkey, and Greece that would determine USAFE's future presence. A series

of allied aircraft accidents in Germany, most notably the Italian aerobatic team crashes at the Ramstein Air Base air show that injured over 500 and killed 69 in October 1988, focused German attention on airspace management. After a very eventful term as commander in chief, General Kirk retired on April 12, 1989.

General Kirk is a command pilot with more than 6,000 flying hours in jet fighter aircraft. His military decorations and awards include the Distinguished Service Medal, Silver Star with one oak leaf cluster, Legion of Merit with one oak leaf cluster, Distinguished Flying Cross with four oak leaf clusters, Bronze Star Medal, Presidential Unit Citation, Meritorious Service Medal with two oak leaf clusters, Air Medal with 11 oak leaf clusters, Air Force Commendation Medal with one oak leaf cluster, Air Force Outstanding Unit Award with three oak leaf clusters, Air Force Organizational Excellence Award, Combat Readiness Medal, Air Force Good Conduct Medal, National Defense Service Medal, Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal, Vietnam Service Medal with two service stars, Air Force Overseas Ribbon with six oak leaf clusters, Air Force Longevity Service Award Ribbon with six oak leaf clusters, Armed Forces Reserve Medal, Small Arms Expert Marksmanship Ribbon, Air Force Training Ribbon, Republic of Vietnam Gallantry Cross with palm, and Republic of Vietnam Campaign Medal.

General Kirk is married to the former Nancy M. Early. They have one daughter, Karen, and two sons, Steven and Kenneth.

PERSONAL FACT SHEET - GENERAL WILLIAM L. KIRK

A. Personal Data:

1. **Born - July 11, 1932, Rayville, LA.
Father - Benjamin L. Kirk; mother - Clover Dell Owen**
2. **Married - April 1, 1966, Nancy M. Early
Children - Karen, Steven, Kenneth**
3. **Hometown - Braintree, MA.**
4. **Retired - April 12, 1989.**

B. Education:

Graduated - Rayville High School, 1950; Squadron Officer School, Maxwell Air Force Base AL, 1962; F-4 fighter weapons instructor course, Nellis Air Force Base NV, 1966; Air War College, Maxwell Air Force Base AL, 1971. Attended Northwest Louisiana State College.

C. Service:

1. **October 1951 - February 1953, enlisted, Air Force.**
2. **February 1953 - April 1954, aviation cadet, commissioned as a second lieutenant and awarded his pilot's wings.**
3. **April - May 1954, student, pilot training, Bryan Air Force Base TX.**
4. **May - July 1954, student pilot, instrument training, Perrin Air Force Bases TX.**
5. **July - October 1954, student, tactical reconnaissance phase training, Shaw Air Force Base SC.**
6. **October 1954 - March 1955, pilot, 17th Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron, Shaw Air Force Base SC.**
7. **March 1955 - June 1957, pilot, 15th Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron, Komaki and Yokota Air Bases, Japan.**
8. **June - November 1957, flight commander, 6021st Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron, Johnson Air Base, Japan.**

9. November 1957 - September 1960, assigned to 17th Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron, Shaw Air Force Base SC, and student, survival training, Stead Air Force Base NV.
10. September 1960 - June 1964, pilot, then as assistant flight commander and finally as flight commander, 92nd Tactical Fighter Squadron, Royal Air Force Station Bentwaters, United Kingdom.
11. 1962, student, Squadron Officer School.
12. June 1964 - May 1965, air operations officer, command post controller, instructor pilot, 4453rd Combat Crew Training Wing, Davis-Monthan Air Force Base AZ
13. May 1965 - March 1967, chief of standardization and evaluation, 4453rd Combat Crew Training Wing, Davis-Monthan Air Force Base AZ.
14. Early 1966 - June 1966, student, F-4 fighter weapons instructor course, Air Force Fighter Weapons School, Nellis Air Force Base NV.
15. March 1967 - January 1968, chief, standardization and evaluation, tactical techniques, 8th Tactical Fighter Wing Wolf Pack, Ubon Royal Thai Air Force Base, Thailand. Destroyed two North Vietnamese MiGs during his 130 F-4 Phantom II missions with the Wolf Pack.
16. January 1968 - January 1969, squadron operations officer, 4533rd Tactical Training Squadron, Eglin Air Force Base FL.
17. January 1969 - October 1970, commander, 4538th Fighter Weapons Squadron, Nellis Air Force Base NV.
18. October 1970 - June 1971, student, Air War College, Maxwell Air Force Base AL.
19. June 1971 - June 1973, chief, tactics branch and, later, deputy chief of the tactical division, directorate of operations, office of the deputy chief of staff, plans and operations, HQ United States Air Force, Washington, D.C., with much of this tour of duty spent in Thailand.
20. July 1973 - January 1974, deputy commander, operations, 4th Tactical Fighter Wing, Seymour Johnson Air Force Base NC.

21. January - June 3, 1974, vice commander, 49th Tactical Fighter Wing, Holloman Air Force Base NM.
22. June 3, 1974 - January 5, 1976, commander, 49th Tactical Fighter Wing, Holloman Air Force Base NM.
23. January 1976 - November 1977, deputy chief of staff, operations, HQ Ninth Air Force, Shaw Air Force Base SC.
24. November 1977 - June 1979, assistant deputy chief of staff, operations and readiness, HQ Pacific Air Forces, Hickam Air Force Base, Hawaii.
25. June 1979 - July 1980, inspector general, HQ Pacific Air Forces, Hickam Air Force Base, Hawaii.
26. July 1980 - July 1982, director of electronic combat, office of the deputy chief of staff, plans and operations, HQ United States Air Force, Washington, D.C.
27. July 1982 - July 1985, deputy chief of staff, operations, HQ United States Air Forces in Europe, Ramstein Air Base, West Germany.
25. July 1985 - April 1987, commander, Ninth Air Force, Shaw Air Force Base SC.
26. April 7, 1987 - April 12, 1989, commander in chief, United States Air Forces in Europe, and commander, Allied Air Forces Central Europe, Ramstein Air Base, West Germany.

D. Decorations and Service Awards:

Distinguished Service Medal
 Silver Star with one oak leaf cluster
 Legion of Merit with one oak leaf cluster
 Distinguished Flying Cross with four oak leaf cluster
 Bronze Star Medal
 Meritorious Service Medal with two oak leaf clusters
 Air Medal with 11 oak leaf clusters
 Air Force Commendation Medal with one oak leaf cluster
 Air Force Outstanding Unit Award with three oak leaf clusters
 Presidential Unit Citation
 Air Force Organizational Excellence Award
 Combat Readiness Medal
 Air Force Good Conduct Medal

National Defense Service Medal
 Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal
 Vietnam Service Medal with two service stars
 Air Force Overseas Ribbon with six oak leaf clusters
 Air Force Longevity Service Award Ribbon with six oak leaf clusters
 Armed Forces Reserve Medal
 Small Arms Expert Marksmanship Ribbon
 Air Force Training Ribbon
 Republic of Vietnam Campaign Medal
 Republic of Vietnam Gallantry Cross with palm

E. Effective Dates of Promotions:

<u>Grade</u>	<u>Date:</u>
Second Lieutenant	Apr 27, 1954
First Lieutenant	Oct 28, 1955
Captain	Jan 1, 1960
Major	Sep 26, 1966
Lieutenant Colonel	Aug 1, 1969
Colonel	Jun 1, 1971
Brigadier General	Mar 1, 1979
Major General	Jul 1, 1982
Lieutenant General	Jul 18, 1985
General	May 1, 1987

(Date of rank May 1, 1987)



Gen Michael J. Dugan
12 Apr 1989 - 26 Jun 1990

GENERAL MICHAEL J. DUGAN

Michael J. Dugan was born February 22, 1937, in Albany, New York. After graduating from St Peter's Academy, Saratoga Springs, New York, he earned a bachelor of science degree from the United States Military Academy, West Point, New York, in 1958. Upon graduation from the Academy, he was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Air Force.

Between June 1958 and March 1959, Lieutenant Dugan attended primary pilot training with the 3301st Pilot Training Group, Moore Air Base, Texas. He next attended basic pilot training with the 3640th Pilot Training Wing at Laredo Air Force Base, Texas, from March to September 1959, and then attended the Advance Flying School, learning to fly F-100s with the 4510th Combat Crew Training Group, Luke Air Force Base, Arizona. During this training, in December 1959, he was promoted to first lieutenant. He completed his F-100 training by attending the United States Air Force operational training course with the 4520th Combat Crew Training Group, Nellis Air Force Base, Nevada, between May and September 1960.

His first assignment after completing his training was as an F-100 pilot with the 79th Tactical Fighter Squadron at Royal Air Force Station Woodbridge, England. In December 1962, he was promoted to captain. He remained at RAF Woodbridge until August 1964 when he returned to the United States for assignment as an A-1 pilot in the 603rd Air Commando Squadron, 4410th Combat Crew Training Squadron at Eglin Air Force Base, Florida. While here, he completed Squadron Officer School in 1965. He remained at Eglin until December 1966.

In January 1967, he began a tour in Southeast Asia. He flew over 300 combat missions in A-1s with the 1st Commando Squadron from Pleiku Air Base, Republic of Vietnam, and Nakhon Phanom Royal Thai Air Force Base, Thailand. During this assignment, he was promoted to major.

From November 1967 through November 1972, Major Dugan served at the Air Force Academy in Colorado Springs, Colorado. For nearly two years, he planned and taught cadet military training courses, and from June 1969 to the end of his tour in 1972, he served as cadet squadron and group air officer commanding. During this five year period, he graduated from the Air Command and Staff College in 1970, was promoted to lieutenant colonel in 1971, and earned a masters degree in business administration from the University of Colorado in 1972.

From November 1972 to June 1973, Lieutenant Colonel Dugan attended the Air War College at Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama, and then was assigned to Headquarters United States Air Force, Washington, D.C. He served at the headquarters as an action officer and branch chief in the office of the deputy chief of staff, plans and operations, and then as executive to the vice chief of staff. He was promoted to colonel in April 1974. He finished

that tour in July 1977. Colonel Dugan next served at Davis-Monthan Air Force Base, Arizona, as vice commander and after February 1979, as commander of the 355th Tactical Fighter Wing. In May 1980, he became commander of the 23rd Tactical Fighter Wing, England Air Force Base, Louisiana, and in March 1981, commander of the 832nd Air Division, Luke Air Force Base, Arizona. He received his first star on July 1, 1981.

In May 1982, Brigadier General Dugan went to Langley Air Force Base Virginia, where he served successively as Tactical Air Command's assistant deputy chief of staff for operations, inspector general and deputy chief of staff for operations. While at Langley, in August 1984, he was promoted to major general. In June 1986, he left Tactical Air Command. For the next three years, he was assigned to Headquarters United States Air Force in Washington, D.C. He first served as director of operations in the deputy chief of staff for plans and operations. He became assistant deputy chief of staff of plans and operations in January 1987, and in July 1987, he took over as deputy chief of staff, programs and resources, with a promotion to lieutenant general. He then became deputy chief of staff, plans and operations, in March 1988.

On April 12, 1989, he assumed command as commander in chief, United States Air Forces in Europe, and commander, Allied Air Forces Central Europe, Ramstein Air Base, West Germany. His new assignment brought with it his fourth star. He held these positions only until June 26, 1990, but the times were certainly challenging. During his tenure, the Soviet empire began to crumble. Faced with economic collapse, Soviet President Gorabchev withdrew his backing from the Communist regimes in Eastern Europe and within a few months, all of the dictatorships toppled, usually without bloodshed, to be replaced by fledgling democracies. Tensions were relieved further when the United States and the Soviet Union agreed to large European troop reductions. One of the biggest challenges General Dugan faced was to evaluate the potential threat of the Soviet Union in light of that country's problems and the provisions of the various force reduction treaties. Attempts to cut the United States' growing budget deficits, also promoted reductions in USAFE. Throughout 1989 and 1990, USAFE evaluated what bases it would need in the future. Although it was a period of optimism, it was also one of great uncertainty as the Cold War neared its end.

On July 1, 1990, General Dugan became the 13th Chief of Staff of the Air Force, but his tenure was shortlived. Iraq invaded and occupied its neighbor Kuwait in early August and the world strongly protested. The Washington Post and others quoted General Dugan as saying that the Joint Chiefs of Staff had concluded that in case of war, the Air Force would play a dominant role. Air strikes were the only effective option to force Iraqi troops from Kuwait. On September 17, 1990, the day after the articles appeared, Defense Secretary Dick Cheney dismissed General Dugan for publically expressing his views about military options against Iraq. The course of the Gulf War six months later, and the role played by the United States Air Force, vindicated General Dugan's correct, but ill-timed observations. On September 20, General Dugan became special assistant to Air Force Secretary Donald Rice, a position he held until he retired on January 1, 1991.

General Dugan is a command pilot with 4,500 flying hours and 300 combat missions. His military decorations include the Distinguished Service Medal, Silver Star, Legion of Merit with two oak leaf clusters, Distinguished Flying Cross, Purple Heart, Air Medal, Air Force Commendation Medal with two oak leaf clusters, and Republic of Vietnam Gallantry Cross with Palm.

General Dugan is married to the former Grace Anne Robinson of Troy, New York. They have six children: Colleen, Erin, Mike, Sean, Kathleen, and Kevin.

PERSONAL FACT SHEET - GENERAL MICHAEL J. DUGAN

A. Personal Data:

- 1. Born - February 22, 1937, Albany, N.Y.**
- 2. Married - Grace Anne Robinson
Children - Colleen, Erin, Mike, Sean, Kathleen, and Kevin**
- 3. Hometown - Albany, NY.**
- 4. Retired - January 1, 1991.**

B. Education:

Graduated, St. Peter's Academy, Saratoga Springs, NY.; U.S. Military Academy, West Point, NY, bachelor of science degree, 1958; basic pilot training, Laredo Air Force Base TX, 1959; Advance Flying School, Luke Air Force Base AZ, 1960; Squadron Officers School, 1965; University of Colorado, Boulder, master of business administration degree, 1972; Squadron Officer School, 1965; Air Command and Staff College, 1970; and Air War College, Maxwell Air Force Base AL, 1973.

C. Service:

- 1. June 1958 - March 1959, student, primary pilot training, 3301st Pilot Training Group, Moore Air Base TX.**
- 2. March - September 1959, student, basic pilot training, 3640th Pilot Training Wing, Laredo Air Force Base TX.**
- 3. September 1959 - May 1960, student, Advance Flying School, F-100, 4510th Combat Crew Training Group, Luke Air Force Base AZ.**
- 4. May - September 1960, student, United States Air Force Operational Training Course, F-100, 4520th Combat Crew Training Group, Nellis Air Force Base NV.**
- 5. September 1960 - August 1964, F-100 pilot, 79th Tactical Fighter Squadron, Royal Air Force Station Woodbridge, England.**
- 6. August 1964 - December 1966, A-1 pilot, 603rd Air Commando Squadron, 4410th Combat Crew Training Squadron, 4410th Combat Crew Training Wing, Eglin Auxiliary Field #9, FL.**

7. **January - November 1967, A-1E pilot, 1st Air Commando Squadron, Pleiku Air Base, Republic of Vietnam.**
8. **November 1967 - June 1969, special projects officer and instructor, Military Training Division, Air Force Academy, CO.**
9. **June 1969 - June 1971, air officer commanding, Cadet Squadron 17, Air Force Academy, CO.**
10. **June 1971 - November 1972, air officer commanding, Cadet Group 4, Air Force Academy, CO.**
11. **November 1972 - June 1973, student, Air War College, Maxwell Air Force Base AL.**
12. **June 1973 - May 1974, assistant chief, objectives assessment branch, HQ United States Air Force, Washington, D.C.**
13. **May 1974 - September 1975, chief, doctrine implementation branch, HQ United States Air Force, Washington, D.C.**
14. **September 1975 - July 1977, executive officer to the vice chief of staff, HQ United States Air Force, Washington, D.C.**
15. **July 1977 - January 1979, vice commander, 355th Tactical Fighter Wing, Davis-Monthan Air Force Base AZ.**
16. **February 1979 - May 1980, commander, 355th Tactical Fighter Wing, Davis-Monthan Air Force Base AZ.**
17. **May 1980 - March 1981, commander, 23rd Tactical Fighter Wing, England Air Force Base LA.**
18. **March 1981 - May 1982, commander, 832nd Air Division, Luke Air Force Base AZ.**
19. **May 1982 - April 1983, assistant deputy chief of staff for operations, Tactical Air Command, Langley Air Force Base VA.**
20. **April 1983 - August 1984, inspector general, Tactical Air Command, Langley Air Force Base VA.**
21. **September 1984 - June 1986, deputy chief of staff for operations, Tactical Air Command, Langley Air Force Base VA.**

22. June 1986 - January 1987, director of operations, deputy chief of staff, plans and operations, HQ United States Air Force, Washington, D.C.
23. January - June 1987, assistant deputy chief of staff, plans and operations, HQ United States Air Force, Washington, D.C.
24. July 1987 - February 1988, deputy chief of staff, programs and resources, HQ United States Air Force, Washington, D.C.
25. March 1988 - April 1989, deputy chief of staff, plans and operations, HQ United States Air Force, Washington, D.C.
26. April 12, 1989 - June 26, 1990, commander in chief, United States Air Forces in Europe, and commander, Allied Air Forces Central Europe, Ramstein Air Base, West Germany.
27. July 1 - September 17, 1990, chief of staff, United States Air Force, Washington, D.C.
28. September 20 - December 13, 1990, special assistant to Secretary of the Air Force Donald Rice, Washington, D.C.

D. Decorations and Service Awards:

Distinguished Service Medal

Silver Star

Legion of Merit with two oak leaf clusters

Distinguished Flying Cross

Purple Heart

Air Medal

Air Force Commendation Medal with two oak leaf clusters

Presidential Unit Citation

Air Force Outstanding Unit Award

Air Force Organizational Excellence Award with one oak leaf cluster

Combat Readiness Medal

National Defense Service Medal with one service star

Vietnam Service Medal with three service star

Air Force Longevity Service Award Ribbon with seven oak leaf clusters

Small Arms Expert Marksmanship Ribbon

Air Force Training Ribbon

Republic of Vietnam Gallantry Cross with Palm

Republic of Vietnam Campaign Medal

E. Effective Dates of Promotions:

<u>Grade</u>	<u>Date</u>
Second Lieutenant	Jun 4, 1958
First Lieutenant	Dec 4, 1959
Captain	Dec 4, 1962
Major	Jun 20, 1967
Lieutenant Colonel	Aug 1, 1971
Colonel	Apr 1, 1974
Brigadier General	Jul 1, 1981
Major General	Aug 1, 1984
Lieutenant General	Jul 1, 1987
General	May 1, 1989

(Date of rank May 1, 1989)



Gen Robert C. Oaks
26 Jun 1990 - Present

GENERAL ROBERT C. OAKS

Robert Charles Oaks was born February 14, 1936, in Los Angeles, California, but grew up in Provo, Utah, where he graduated from Brigham Young High School in 1954. He entered the first class of the United States Air Force Academy in 1955, after attending Brigham Young University for a year. Prior to entering the Air Force, he served 18 months in the Utah National Guard. He earned a bachelor of science degree from the Academy in June 1959 and was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Air Force. Of the 15 commanders in chief of the United States Air Forces in Europe who attended an academy, he was the only one to graduate from the Air Force Academy.

Lieutenant Oaks completed flight training at Bartow Air Base, Florida, and Vance Air Force Base, Oklahoma, and received his pilot wings in September 1960. Lieutenant Oaks then attended combat crew training at Luke Air Force Base, Arizona, and Nellis Air Force Base, Nevada, and was promoted to first lieutenant in December 1960. In September 1961, he transferred to Cannon Air Force Base, New Mexico, as an F-100 pilot with the 524th Tactical Fighter Squadron. From April 1963 to June 1966, General Oaks was assigned to the 416th Tactical Fighter Squadron, first at Misawa Air Base, Japan; next, in August 1964, to England Air Force Base, Louisiana; and then, in November 1965, to Tan Son Nhut Air Base, South Vietnam. He flew 188 combat missions in F-100s while in Southeast Asia. He was promoted to captain on December 3, 1963.

After his tour in Southeast Asia, Captain Oaks entered Ohio State University and completed his master's degree in business administration in August 1967. Meanwhile, on June 20, 1967, he had been promoted to major. He was then assigned to the Air Force Academy as air officer commanding, 23rd Cadet Squadron, and later as the commandant of cadets' executive for honor and ethics. In August 1970, Major Oaks became an F-111A flight commander with the 430th Tactical Fighter Squadron, 474th Tactical Fighter Wing, Nellis Air Force Base, Nevada. There he served as executive officer to the wing commander and later as operations officer with the 429th Tactical Fighter Squadron at Nellis. He was promoted to lieutenant colonel in December 1970. From November 1971 to August 1973, he was commander of the 391st Tactical Fighter Squadron, Mountain Home Air Force Base, Idaho. He was promoted to colonel in April 1973.

In August 1973, Colonel Oaks entered the Naval War College at Newport, Rhode Island, from which he graduated in June 1974, and was assigned in July to Headquarters United States Air Force, Washington, D.C., as chief, joint plans and policy branch. During the next three years, he served at Headquarters United States Air Force as deputy chief, global plans and policy division; chief, joint policy division; chief, international relations division; chief, Pacific-East Asia division; chief, Europe-NATO division, and deputy assistant for National Security Council matters, all within the directorate of plans, office of the deputy chief of staff, operations and plans. He became chief, regular and reserve general officer division, office of the deputy chief of staff for personnel, in January 1977. In June 1977, he was assigned as assistant for general officer matters.

In July 1979, he pinned on his first star and from August 1979 to July 1981, Brigadier General Oaks was assistant for readiness, United States Air Forces in Europe headquarters, Ramstein Air Base, West Germany. In January 1981, he moved within the headquarters staff to be the assistant deputy chief of staff, operations. In July 1981, he became commander of the 86th Tactical Fighter Wing, also at Ramstein, and commander of the Kaiserslautern Military Community.

He was promoted to major general in May 1983, and became director of personnel plans, office of the deputy chief of staff, manpower and personnel, Air Force headquarters. In February 1985, he was assigned as assistant deputy chief of staff for manpower and personnel at Headquarters United States Air Force.

Major General Oaks became commander of Allied Air Forces Southern Europe and deputy commander in chief, United States Air Forces in Europe for the Southern Area, headquartered in Naples, Italy, in October 1986. On October 8, 1986, he was promoted to lieutenant general. He became commander of Air Training Command on June 6, 1988, with headquarters at Randolph Air Force Base, Texas. He held that position until June 25, 1990.

On June 26, 1990, Lieutenant General Oaks became commander in chief, United States Air Forces in Europe (USAFE) and commander, Allied Air Forces Central Europe, both headquartered at Ramstein Air Base, West Germany. He was promoted to full general on July 1, 1990. His tenure at USAFE was vastly different from his predecessors; he faced challenges unimagined a few years earlier. Although the Soviet empire had begun to erode before his arrival, it collapsed during his first year as commander. Germany reunified, solidifying its position as the dominant economic power in Europe. The Warsaw Pact voted itself out of existence. The Soviet Union not only ceased to be a threat, but ceased to exist as a country in December 1991. Its place was taken by a loose commonwealth of independent nations, the largest of which was Russia. The unprecedented and unexpected collapse of the Soviet Union brought an end to the Cold War, raised the question of the role the United States in NATO, and triggered the largest withdrawal of American forces from Europe since World War II. The command closed bases in the United Kingdom, Spain, Germany, Italy, and Greece. Despite the downward spiral of resources, USAFE assumed additional responsibilities in its theater of operation as Headquarters United States Air Force restructured the Air Force. During 1990, 1991, and 1992, USAFE assumed responsibility for communications, air traffic control, weather services, in-theater airlift, and air refueling within Europe.

Finally, for the first time since the end of World War II, USAFE went to war, not against the Soviet Union and its allies as the command had long trained, but as part of a coalition against Iraq. During this brief war (January 17 - March 3, 1991), General Oaks deployed units, aircraft, and materiel to the war zone to support Central Command and USAFE's mission shifted probably irreversibly from supported command to that of support command. Prompted by a proposal by General Oaks, United States European Command opened a second front against Iraq from Turkey, forcing Iraq to divide its forces and

speeding its defeat. As part of the second front, known as Proven Force, General Oaks created the 7440th Composite Wing (Provisional), the first composite wing to see conflict since World War II. Its success prompted Headquarters United States Air Force to reevaluate composite wings as an organizational option. Although USAFE's forces deployed to the war theater made up less than 50 percent of the Air Force's theater strength, USAFE pilots were credited with 18 of the 36 confirmed air-to-air Iraqi planes shot down. Following the war, USAFE continued to send planes and crews to the Gulf area. The command also provided the bulk of support for Kurdish relief efforts in northern Iraq under a program known as Provide Comfort.

General Oaks is a command pilot with more than 3,800 flying hours. His military awards and decorations include the Defense Distinguished Service Medal, Distinguished Service Medal, Legion of Merit with oak leaf cluster, Distinguished Flying Cross, Meritorious Service Medal with oak leaf cluster, Air Medal with eight oak leaf clusters, Air Force Commendation Medal, Presidential Unit Citation, Air Force Outstanding Unit Award with two oak leaf clusters, Combat Readiness Medal, Good Conduct Medal, National Defense Service Medal with service star, Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal with service star, Vietnam Service Medal with three service stars, Air Force Overseas Ribbon-short, Air Force Overseas Ribbon-Long with oak leaf cluster, Air Force Longevity Service Award Ribbon with six oak leaf clusters, Small Arms Expert Marksmanship Ribbon, Air Force Training Ribbon, Republic of Vietnam Gallantry Cross with service star, and Republic of Vietnam Campaign Medal.

General Oaks is married to the former Gloria Unger of Provo, Utah. They have four sons, Perry, Barton, Derek, and Brock; and two daughters, Keri and Kristie.

PERSONAL FACT SHEET - GENERAL ROBERT C. OAKS

A. Personal Data:

1. Born - February 14, 1936, Los Angeles, CA.
2. Married - June 10, 1959; Gloria Unger of Provo, UT.
Children - Perry, Barton, Derek, Brock, Keri and Kristie
3. Hometown, Provo, Utah

B. Education:

Graduated Brigham Young High School, Provo, UT; U.S. Air Force Academy, Colorado Springs, CO, bachelor of science degree, 1959; basic pilot training, Vance Air Force Base OK, 1959; Advanced Flying School, Luke Air Force Base AZ, 1960; Squadron Officer School, 1964; Industrial College of the Air Force, 1965; Ohio State University, master of science degree in business administration, 1967; Naval War College, 1974.

C. Service:

1. January 1954 - July 1955, enlisted, Utah National Guard.
2. September 1955 - June 1959, cadet, first class of United States Air Force Academy, Colorado Springs, CO.
3. June 1959 - March 1960, student, primary pilot training, 3303rd Pilot Training Group, Bartow Air Base FL.
4. March - September 1960, student, basic pilot training, 3575th Pilot Training Squadron, Vance Air Force Base OK.
5. September 1960 - May 1961, student, Advanced Flying School, F-100, 4514th Combat Crew Training Squadron, Luke Air Force Base AZ.
6. May - September 1961, U.S. Air Force Operational Training Course, F-100, 4520th Combat Crew Training Wing, Nellis Air Force Base NV.
7. September 1961 - April 1963, F-100 pilot, 524th Tactical Fighter squadron, Cannon Air Force Base NM.
8. April 1963 - August 1964, F-100 pilot, 416th Tactical Fighter Squadron, Misawa Air Base, Japan.

9. August 1964 - November 1965, F-100 pilot, 416th Tactical Fighter Squadron, England Air Force Base LA.
10. November 1965 - June 1966, F-100 pilot, 416th Tactical Fighter Squadron, Tan Son Nhut Air Base, South Vietnam.
11. June 1966 - August 1967, student, Ohio State University, Columbus, OH.
12. August 1967 - June 1968, air officer commanding, Cadet Squadron 23, U.S. Air Force Academy, Colorado Springs, CO
13. June 1968 - August 1970, assistant executive officer, then executive for honor and ethics, commandant of cadets, U.S. Air Force Academy, Colorado Springs, CO.
14. August 1970 - November 1971, F-111 pilot, 430th Tactical Fighter Squadron, then executive officer to 474th Tactical Fighter Wing commander, and finally, operations officer, 429th Tactical Fighter Squadron, Nellis Air Force Base NV.
15. November 1971 - August 1973, commander, 391st Tactical Fighter Squadron, Mountain Home Air Force Base ID.
16. August 1973 - June 1974, student, Naval War College, Newport, RI.
17. July 1974 - February 1975, deputy chief, global plans and policy division, HQ United States Air Force, Washington, D.C.
18. March - June 1975, chief, international relations division, HQ United States Air Force, Washington, D.C.
19. June 1975 - April 1976, chief, Pacific-East Asia division, HQ United States Air Force, Washington, D.C.
20. April - October 1976, chief, Europe-NATO division, HQ United States Air Force, Washington, D.C.
21. October 1976 - January 1977, deputy assistant chief of staff for National Security Council matters, HQ United States Air Force, Washington, D.C.
22. January - June 1977, chief, regular and reserve general officer division, office of the assistant deputy chief of staff for general officer matters, HQ United States Air Force, Washington, D.C.

23. June 1977 - August 1979, assistant deputy chief of staff for general officer matters, HQ United States Air Force, Washington, D.C.
24. August 1979 - January 1981, assistant deputy chief of staff, readiness, HQ United States Air Forces in Europe, Ramstein Air Base, West Germany.
25. January - July 1981, assistant deputy chief of staff, operations, HQ United States Air Forces in Europe, Ramstein Air Base, West Germany.
26. July 1981 - May 1983, commander, 86th Tactical Fighter Wing, Ramstein Air Base, West Germany.
27. May 1983 - February 1985, director of personnel plans, office of the deputy chief of staff, manpower and personnel, HQ United States Air Force, Washington, D.C.
28. February 1985 - October 1986, assistant deputy chief of staff, manpower and personnel, HQ United States Air Force, Washington, D.C.
29. October 1986 - June 1988, commander, Allied Air Forces Southern Europe, and deputy commander in chief, United States Air Forces in Europe for the Southern Area, Naples, Italy.
30. June 6, 1988 - June 25, 1990, commander, Air Training Command, Randolph Air Force Base TX.
31. June 26, 1990 - present, commander in chief, United States Air Forces in Europe, and commander, Allied Air Forces Central Europe, Ramstein Air Base, West Germany.

D. Decorations and Service Awards:

Defense Distinguished Service Medal
Distinguished Service Medal
Legion of Merit with oak leaf cluster
Distinguished Flying Cross
Meritorious Service Medal with oak leaf cluster
Air Medal with eight oak leaf clusters
Air Force Commendation Medal
Presidential Unit Citation
Air Force Outstanding Unit Award with two oak leaf clusters
Combat Readiness Medal
Good Conduct Medal
National Defense Service Medal with service star

Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal service star
 Vietnam Service Medal with three service stars
 Air Force Overseas Ribbon-Short
 Air Force Overseas Ribbon-Long
 Air Force Longevity Service Award Ribbon with six oak leaf clusters
 Small Arms Expert Marksmanship Ribbon
 Air Force Training Ribbon
 Republic of Vietnam Gallantry Cross with service star
 Republic of Vietnam Campaign Medal

E. Effective Dates of Promotion:

<u>Grade</u>	<u>Date</u>
Second Lieutenant	Jun 3, 1959
First Lieutenant	Dec 3, 1960
Captain	Dec 3, 1963
Major	Jun 20, 1967
Lieutenant Colonel	Dec 1, 1970
Colonel	Apr 1, 1973
Brigadier General	Jul 1, 1979
Major General	May 1, 1983
Lieutenant General	Oct 8, 1986
General	Jul 1, 1990

(Date of rank July 1, 1990)

UNITED STATES AIR FORCES IN EUROPE VICE COMMANDERS

There is no record of Eighth Air Force having a deputy commander. Lt Gen Carl Spaatz, however, used a dual deputy commanding general system when he created the United States Strategic Air Forces in Europe (USSTAF), one for operations and one for administration which managed logistical matters. In the reorganization of headquarters USSTAF immediately after World War II, the dual deputy system was replaced by the traditional deputy commanding general. On October 6, 1945, however, the position was abolished altogether during another headquarters reorganization. It was recreated on July 1, 1951 as deputy commander in chief and dual-hatted with the existing chief of staff position. For over four years the chief of staff served also as deputy commander. On October 10, 1951, the title changed to vice commander in chief. The two positions were separated on December 12, 1955, but on three later occasions, the vice commander served as chief of staff as an additional duty when the latter position was vacant.

FROM

TO

UNITED STATES STRATEGIC AIR FORCES IN EUROPE

Maj Gen Frederick L. Anderson, Jr (Dep Cmd Gen for Operations)	Jan 6, 1944	May 15, 1945
Brig/Maj Gen Hugh J. Knerr (Dep Cmd Gen for Administration)	Jan 6, 1944	May 15, 1945
Maj Gen Hugh J. Knerr	May 15, 1945	Jul 3, 1945
Maj Gen David M. Schlatter	Jul 3, 1945	Aug 7, 1945

UNITED STATES AIR FORCES IN EUROPE

Maj Gen David M. Schlatter	Aug 7, 1945	Sep 30, 1945
Maj Gen Truman H. Landon	Jul 1, 1951	Aug 7, 1953
Maj Gen Mark E. Bradley, Jr	Aug 7, 1953	Jul 16, 1956
Maj Gen Herbert B. Thatcher	Jul 16, 1956	Apr 1, 1958
Vacant	Apr 1, 1958	Jul 1, 1958
Maj Gen Edward J. Timberlake*	Jul 1, 1958	Aug 1, 1968
Maj Gen Harvey T. Alness	Aug 1, 1968	Aug 18, 1962
Lt Gen Richard M. Montgomery*	Aug 18, 1962	Sep 1, 1966
Lt Gen Arthur C. Agan, Jr*	Sep 1, 1966	Aug 1, 1967
Lt Gen Jack G. Merrell	Aug 1, 1967	May 29, 1968
Lt Gen Robert N. Smith	May 29, 1968	Jul 25, 1969
Lt Gen George B. Simler	Jul 25, 1969	Sep 1, 1970
Lt Gen Richard H. Ellis	Sep 1, 1970	Apr 1, 1971
Lt Gen David C. Jones	Apr 1, 1971	Sep 1, 1971
Lt Gen William V. McBride	Sep 1, 1971	Aug 31, 1972
Lt Gen Jammie M. Philpott	Aug 31, 1972	Oct 1, 1973

* Filled the position of chief of staff as an additional duty.

Lt Gen Louis L. Wilson	Oct 1, 1973	Jul 1, 1974
Lt Gen Bryce Poe II	Jul 1, 1974	Jul 1, 1976
Lt Gen John W. Pauly	Jul 1, 1976	Aug 1, 1978
Lt Gen Benjamin N. Bellis	Aug 1, 1978	Jul 17, 1981
Lt Gen Robert W. Bazley	Jul 17, 1981	Jun 14, 1983
Lt Gen Carl H. Cathey, Jr	Jun 14, 1983	Sep 30, 1986
Lt Gen Thomas G. McInerney	Sep 30, 1986	May 20, 1988
Lt Gen Clifford H. Rees, Jr	May 26, 1988	

UNITED STATES AIR FORCES IN EUROPE CHIEFS OF STAFF

The incumbent of the chief of staff position served also as deputy or vice commander in chief from July 1, 1951 to December 12, 1955. On three occasions in the 1960s, the role was reversed when the vice commander in chief served also as chief of staff when that position was vacant.

	<u>FROM</u>	<u>TO</u>
EIGHTH AIR FORCE		
Col Paul L. Williams	Jan 28, 1942	May 5, 1942
Brig Gen Asa N. Duncan*	May 5, 1942	Nov 17, 1942
Vacant	Nov 17, 1942	Nov 30, 1942
Col C. H. Welch (Acting)	Nov 30, 1942	Dec 10, 1942
Brig Gen Charles C. Chauncey	Dec 10, 1942	Jan 6, 1944

UNITED STATES STRATEGIC AIR FORCES IN EUROPE

Brig Gen Charles C. Chauncey (Acting)	Jan 6, 1944	Jan 20, 1944
Brig Gen Edward P. Curtis	Jan 20, 1944	Jun 27, 1945
Brig Gen Alvin C. Kincaid	Jun 27, 1945	Aug 7, 1945

UNITED STATES AIR FORCES IN EUROPE

Brig Gen Alvin C. Kincaid	Aug 7, 1945	Mar 14, 1946
Brig Gen John De F. Barker	Mar 14, 1946	Nov 18, 1947
Brig Gen August W. Kissner	Nov 18, 1947	Oct 14, 1948
Maj Gen Robert W. Douglas, Jr	Oct 14, 1948	Mar 1, 1951
Maj Gen Truman H. Landon	Mar 1, 1951	Aug 7, 1953
Maj Gen Mark E. Bradley, Jr	Aug 7, 1953	Dec 12, 1955
Col Melvin F. McNickle	Dec 12, 1955	May 23, 1956
Col Edwin B. Miller, Jr	May 23, 1956	Dec 10, 1956
Brig Gen Albert P. Clark	Dec 10, 1956	Nov 15, 1957
Brig Gen Joseph R. Holzapple	Nov 15, 1957	May 20, 1958
Col William T. Daly	May 20, 1958	Nov 15, 1959
Maj Gen Joseph F. Carroll	Nov 15, 1959	Jan 12, 1960
Col William T. Daly	Jan 12, 1960	Mar 1, 1960
Maj Gen Edward J. Timberlake	Mar 1, 1960	Apr 5, 1960
(Additional Duty for Vice Cmdr)		
Maj Gen Harvey T. Alness	Apr 5, 1960	Aug 1, 1961
Maj Gen Romulus W. Puryear	Aug 1, 1961	Aug 15, 1962
Vacant	Aug 15, 1962	Jan 28, 1963
Maj Gen Chester E. McCarty	Jan 29, 1963	Nov 5, 1965
Lt Gen Richard M. Montgomery	Nov 5, 1965	Sep 1, 1966
(Additional duty for Vice Cmdr)		

* Brig Gen Asa N. Duncan was lost at sea while on a flight from the United Kingdom to Gibraltar on November 17, 1942.

Lt Gen Arthur C. Agan, Jr (Additional duty for Vice Cmdr)	Sep 1, 1966	Jan 16, 1967
Brig Gen David C. Jones	Jan 16, 1967	Jul 1, 1967
Brig Gen Richard F. Shaefer	Jul 1, 1967	Jul 4, 1968
Brig Gen William R. MacDonald	Jul 4, 1968	Aug 1, 1969
Brig Gen Brian S. Gunderson	Aug 1, 1969	Jun 15, 1972
Col John E. Moler	Jun 15, 1972	Sep 18, 1972
Col Duane L. Weatherwax	Sep 18, 1972	Mar 12, 1973
Col Robert M. Whitaker	Mar 12, 1973	May 16, 1973
Col George F. Harrington	May 16, 1973	Jul 7, 1975
Col Marvin C. Patton	Jul 7, 1975	Jun 11, 1976
Col Richard L. Gehle	Jun 11, 1976	Jul 17, 1978
Col Richard G. Horne	Jul 17, 1978	Jun 19, 1980
Col Marion R. Watson	Jun 19, 1980	May 27, 1981
Brig Gen Merrill A. McPeak	May 27, 1981	Oct 13, 1982
Maj Gen David L. Nichols	Oct 13, 1982	Jul 25, 1983
Maj Gen William J. Breckner, Jr	Jul 25, 1983	Aug 28, 1984
Brig/Maj Gen Richard M. Pascoe	Aug 28, 1984	Sep 30, 1986
Maj Gen Michael A. Nelson	Sep 30, 1986	Jun 30, 1987
Brig/Maj Gen George B. Harrison	Jul 1, 1987	Sep 29, 1989
Maj Gen Bruce J. Lotzbire	Sep 30, 1989	Jul 13, 1991
Col Linwood H. Snell, Jr (Acting)	Jul 13, 1991	Aug 28, 1991
Maj Gen Robert S. Delligatti	Aug 28, 1991	



THIRD AIR FORCE

The ultramarine blue and golden yellow colors are symbolic of the Air Force, red represents valor and white represents purity. The numeral three represents Third Air Force and the white star charged with the red disc is taken from the old Army Air Force patch.

THIRD AIR FORCE LINEAGE AND COMMANDERS

Third Air Force provided air defense and conducted combat training for personnel of newly formed units in WWII. After the war it served Tactical Air Command, then inactivated. The Third Air Force returned to active service in 1951 as one of the tactical air forces of United States Air Forces in Europe.

Established as Southeast Air District on 19 October 1940. Activated on 18 December 1940 at MacDill Field, Florida, assigned to Southern Defense Command, U.S. Army. Moved to Tampa, Florida, in January 1941. Redesignated 3d Air Force on 9 April 1941, and Third Air Force on 18 September 1942. Assigned to Army Air Forces about September 1943 and to Continental Air Forces on 16 April 1945. Moved to Greenville Army Air Base, South Carolina, and assigned to Tactical Air Command on 21 March 1946. Inactivated on 1 November 1946. Organized on 1 May 1951 at Victoria Park Estate (later, U.S. Air Base, South Ruislip; South Ruislip Air Station), England, assigned to United States Air Forces in Europe. Moved to RAF Mildenhall, England, on 15 April 1972.

COMMANDERS

Maj Gen Barton K. Yount	Dec 18, 1940	Jul 29, 1941
Maj Gen Lewis H. Brereton	Jul 29, 1941	Oct 6, 1941
Maj Gen Walter H. Frank	Oct 6, 1941	Jun 25, 1942
Maj Gen Carlyle H. Wash	Jun 25, 1942	Dec 12, 1942
Maj Gen St. Clair Streett	Dec 12, 1942	Sep 11, 1943
Maj Gen Westside T. Larson	Sep 11, 1943	May 14, 1945
Brig Gen Edmund C. Lynch	May 14, 1945	May 26, 1945
Brig Gen Thomas W. Blackburn	May 26, 1945	Jul 1, 1945
Lt Gen Lewis H. Brereton	Jul 1, 1945	Mar 1, 1946
Maj Gen Elwood R. Quesada	Mar 1, 1946	Mar 28, 1946
Maj Gen Paul L. Williams	Mar 28, 1946	Nov 1, 1946

* * * * *

Maj Gen Leon W. Johnson	May 1, 1951	Feb 17, 1952
Maj Gen John P. McConnell	Feb 17, 1952	May 6, 1952
Maj Gen Francis H. Griswold	May 6, 1952	Apr 20, 1954
Maj Gen Roscoe C. Wilson	Apr 30, 1954	Jul 1, 1957
Maj Gen Ernest Moore	Jul 16, 1957	Mar 17, 1961
Maj Gen John H. Ives	Mar 17, 1961	Aug 15, 1962
Maj Gen R. W. Puryear	Aug 15, 1962	Jun 23, 1964
Maj Gen John S. Hardy	Jun 23, 1964	Oct 27, 1966
Maj Gen Clyde Box	Oct 27, 1966	Jul 16, 1968
Maj Gen Lawrence S. Lightner	Jul 16, 1968	Jul 30, 1969
Maj Gen John H. Bell	Jul 30, 1969	Jul 14, 1971
Maj Gen William F. Pitts	Jul 14, 1971	Jun 12, 1972
Maj Gen James E. Hill	Jun 12, 1972	Nov 5, 1973
Maj Gen Evan W. Rosencrans	Nov 5, 1973	Aug 1, 1977
Maj Gen William C. Norris	Aug 1, 1977	Jun 25, 1980
Maj Gen Robert W. Bazely	Jun 25, 1980	Jul 13, 1981
Maj Gen Walter H. Baxter, III	Jul 13, 1981	Jul 30, 1982
Maj Gen Carl H. Cathey, Jr.	Jul 30, 1982	Jun 10, 1983
Maj Gen William P. Acker	Jun 10, 1983	Jul 26, 1985
Maj Gen Thomas G. McInerney	Jul 26, 1985	Sep 26, 1986
Maj Gen William K. James	Sep 26, 1986	Jun 27, 1988
Maj Gen Marcus A. Anderson	Jun 27, 1988	Jul 15, 1991
Maj Gen Charles D. Link	Jul 15, 1991	---



SIXTEENTH AIR FORCE

The star-spangled light blue ribbon over a shield of Air Force colors, ultramarine blue bordered by golden yellow, symbolizes the expanse of United States aerospace power over the southern skies of the Mediterranean area, Africa, and South Asia. The golden "16" signifies the defense of peace to which the Sixteenth Air Force is dedicated.

SIXTEENTH AIR FORCE LINEAGE AND COMMANDERS

Originated as a separate operating agency, this postwar numbered air force served both Strategic Air Command and United States Air Forces in Europe.

Established as Joint United States Military Group, Air Administration (Spain), on 20 May 1954. Activated on 20 May 1954 at Madrid, Spain, as a Separate Operating Agency of the United States Air Force. Redesignated Sixteenth Air Force on 15 July 1956. Assigned to Strategic Air Command on 1 July 1957, losing SOA status. Moved to Torrejon AB, Spain, on 1 February 1958. Assigned to United States Air Forces in Europe on 15 April 1966.

COMMANDERS

Maj Gen August W. Kissner	May 20, 1954	Jul 1, 1957
Maj Gen Henry K. Mooney	Jul 1, 1957	Jul 9, 1960
Maj Gen John D. Ryan	Jul 9, 1960	Jun 26, 1961
Maj Gen Horace M. Wade	Jun 26, 1961	Jul 5, 1961
Maj Gen David Wade	Jul 5, 1961	Jul 16, 1963
Maj Gen James B. Knapp	Jul 16, 1963	Oct 13, 1964
Maj Gen Delmar E. Wilson	Oct 13, 1964	May 30, 1966
Maj Gen Stanley J. Donovan	May 30, 1966	Aug 1, 1967
Maj Gen Eugene B. LeBailly	Aug 1, 1967	Jul 15, 1970
Maj Gen Edward A. McGough III	Jul 15, 1970	Oct 17, 1972
Maj Gen Sanford K. Moats	Oct 17, 1972	May 14, 1973
Lt Gen Richard H. Ellis	May 14, 1973	Oct 29, 1973
Lt Gen Joseph G. Wilson	Oct 29, 1973	Jul 22, 1977
Lt Gen Devol Brett	Jul 22, 1977	Jul 25, 1980
Lt Gen Walter D. Druen, Jr.	Jul 25, 1980	Jul 1, 1980
Maj Gen Robert W. Clement	Jul 1, 1980	Jun 29, 1984
Maj Gen William A. Gorton	Jun 29, 1984	Sep 25, 1985
Maj Gen Thomas A. Baker	Sep 25, 1985	Jul 6, 1987
Maj Gen Winfield S. Harpe	Jul 6, 1987	Dec 6, 1988
*Maj Gen William J. Grove, Jr.	Dec 6, 1988	Jan 9, 1989
Maj Gen Gerald A. Daniel	Jan 9, 1989	

* Interim Commander.



SEVENTEENTH AIR FORCE

The winged horse has been common in the mythology of a dozen different cultures for over two thousand years and was renowned for his speed and courage and endurance in battle. Pegasus symbolizes the unity by air of the vast area of the command, and the courage and combat readiness which unites its elements. His wing is a modification of the traditional Air Force wing used in the insignia of every existing Air Force. The star and circle date back to the beginning of American air power. Pegasus is a symbol of those who stand ready to serve in an age where distance and time are no more a barrier than they were to his original owners.

SEVENTEENTH AIR FORCE LINEAGE AND COMMANDERS

Seventeenth Air Force, another postwar numbered air force, served United States Air Forces in Europe after its establishment in 1953.

Established as Seventeenth Air Force on 17 April 1953. Organized on 25 April 1953 at Rabat-Sale, French Morocco (later, Morocco), assigned to United States Air Forces in Europe. Moved to Wheelus AB, Libya, on 1 August 1956. Moved without personnel or equipment to Ramstein AB, West Germany, on 15 November 1959, and remanned. Moved to Sembach AB, West Germany on 5 October 1972.

COMMANDERS

Maj Gen David W. Hutchison	May 13, 1953	Feb 18, 1954
Maj Gen Frederic E. Glantzberg	Feb 18, 1954	Aug 1, 1956
Maj Gen Richard J. O'Keefe	Aug 1, 1956	Jun 10, 1958
Brig Gen Robert J. Goewey	Jun 10, 1958	Jun 30, 1958
Maj Gen Henry R. Spicer	Jun 30, 1958	Nov 15, 1959
Maj Gen Gabriel P. Disosway	Nov 15, 1959	May 25, 1960
Maj Gen Henry R. Spicer	May 25, 1960	Jun 22, 1962
Maj Gen James V. Edmundson	Jun 22, 1962	Sep 28, 1964
Maj Gen John K. Hester	Sep 28, 1964	Apr 8, 1965
Brig Gen Loren C. McCollum	Apr 8, 1965	Apr 19, 1965
Maj Gen Henry G. Thorne, Jr.	Apr 19, 1965	Jun 19, 1966
Brig Gen Luther H. Richmond	Jun 19, 1966	Jul 18, 1966
Maj Gen John D. Lavelle	Jul 18, 1966	Dec 4, 1967
Maj Gen Rollen H. Anthis	Dec 4, 1967	Jul 7, 1969
Maj Gen Royal N. Baker	Jul 7, 1969	Feb 16, 1971
Maj Gen Dale S. Sweat	Feb 16, 1971	Jul 5, 1972
Maj Gen Robert W. Maloy	Jul 5, 1972	May 30, 1973
Maj Gen John C. Giraudo	May 30, 1973	Nov 15, 1974
Maj Gen Benjamin N. Bellis	Nov 15, 1974	Jun 9, 1977
Maj Gen Walter D. Druen, Jr.	Jun 9, 1977	Jul 17, 1980
Maj Gen William E. Brown, Jr.	Jul 17, 1980	Aug 26, 1982
Maj Gen Harry A. Goodall	Aug 26, 1982	Aug 29, 1984
Maj Gen William J. Breckner, Jr.	Aug 29, 1984	Sep 30, 1986
Maj Gen Richard M. Pascoe	Sep 30, 1986	Apr 25, 1988
Maj Gen Robert L. Rutherford	Apr 25, 1988	Oct 20, 1989
Maj Gen James E. Chambers	Oct 20, 1989	---

**UNITED STATES AIR FORCES IN EUROPE
ASSIGNED STRENGTH
1942 - 1991**

	<u>Off</u>	<u>Enl</u>	<u>Total Mil</u>	<u>US Civ+</u>	<u>FN Civ</u>	<u>Total Civ</u>	<u>USAFE Total</u>
30 Jun 42	**	**	12,517	**	0	**	**
31 Dec 42	3,922	26,999	30,921	1,084	0	1,048	32,005
30 Jun 43	**	**	98,077	**	0	**	**
31 Dec 43	**	**	205,695	3,948	0	3,948	209,643
30 Jun 44	**	**	436,417	**	0	**	**
31 Dec 44	**	**	447,344	2,700	0	2,700	450,044
30 Jun 45	**	**	367,024	1,455	29,965	31,420	398,444
31 Dec 45	10,096	54,253	64,349	110	30,598	30,708	95,057
30 Jun 46	5,190	42,442	47,632	693	42,827	43,520	91,152
31 Dec 46	5,265	27,772	33,037	875	41,706	42,581	75,618
30 Jun 47	3,358	21,690	25,048	721	32,085	32,806	57,854
31 Dec 47	2,510	18,543	21,053	1,265	23,327	24,592	45,645
30 Jun 48	2,256	16,352	18,608	932	22,144	23,076	41,684
31 Dec 48	3,402	19,613	23,015	1,010	23,367	24,377	47,392
30 Jun 49	4,726	27,940	32,666	886	22,152	23,038	55,704
31 Dec 49	2,421	14,190	16,611	671	19,108	19,779	36,390
30 Jun 50	2,186	12,960	15,146	834	18,591	19,425	34,571
31 Dec 50	2,437	13,809	16,246	913	17,961	18,874	35,120
30 Jun 51	3,712	26,555	30,267	3,481	18,365	21,846	52,113

+ Until 1954, the data on US civilians also included allied civilians. Only Germans were counted as foreign national civilians up to that time.

* No statistics are available; statistics are estimates.

** No statistics are available.

	<u>Off</u>	<u>Enl</u>	<u>Total Mil</u>	<u>US Civ</u>	<u>FN Civ</u>	<u>Total Civ</u>	<u>USAFE Total</u>
31 Dec 51	6,198	44,940	51,138	6,320	18,398	24,718	75,856
30 Jun 52	7,882	57,698	65,580	8,421	14,784	23,205	88,785
31 Dec 52	8,758	64,446	73,204	10,314	14,784*	25,098	98,302
30 Jun 53	9,391	75,211	84,602	10,348	17,284*	27,632	112,234
31 Dec 53	9,494	75,775	85,269	11,410	19,605	31,015	116,284
30 Jun 54	10,344	69,749	80,093	**	**	35,390	115,483
31 Dec 54	11,415	67,645	79,060	**	**	42,305	121,365
30 Jun 55	10,667	65,419	76,086	**	**	43,800*	119,886
31 Dec 55	11,696	79,738	91,434	5,159	39,882	45,041	136,475
30 Jun 56	9,868	66,039	75,907	2,507	30,208	32,715	108,622
31 Dec 56	10,386	69,024	79,410	**	**	34,067	113,477
30 Jun 57	10,560	72,082	82,642	**	**	33,250	115,892
31 Dec 57	10,571	69,853	80,424	2,504	20,575	23,079	103,503
30 Jun 58	10,000*	62,641	72,641*	2,400*	16,000*	18,400*	91,041
31 Dec 58	8,956	57,612	66,568	2,524	17,990	20,514	87,082
30 Jun 59	8,897	57,000	65,897	2,523	18,041	20,564	86,461
31 Dec 59	8,594	58,329	66,923	2,638	18,299	20,937	87,860
30 Jun 60	8,681	56,839	65,520	2,222	17,521	19,743	85,263
31 Dec 60	8,988	57,342	66,330	2,827	18,504	21,331	87,661
30 Jun 61	8,454	57,290	65,744	2,622	17,790	20,412	86,156
31 Dec 61	9,569	67,909	77,478	3,024	18,430	21,454	98,932
30 Jun 62	9,904	69,816	79,720	3,021	18,466	21,487	101,207
31 Dec 62	8,594	54,311	62,905	3,161	19,019	22,180	85,085

* No statistics are available; statistics are estimates.

** No statistics are available.

	<u>Off</u>	<u>Enl</u>	<u>Total Mil</u>	<u>US Civ</u>	<u>FN Civ</u>	<u>Total Civ</u>	<u>USAFE Total</u>
30 Jun 63	8,877	55,592	64,469	1,635	18,587	20,222	84,691
31 Dec 63	7,917	52,692	60,609	2,825	18,432	21,257	81,866
30 Jun 64	7,287	51,573	58,860	1,280	16,226	17,506	76,366
31 Dec 64	7,317	49,665	56,982	2,765	16,450	19,215	76,197
30 Jun 65	7,236	50,513	57,749	1,209	14,714	15,923	73,672
31 Dec 65	7,320	48,807	56,127	3,032	15,277	18,309	74,436
30 Jun 66	7,387	50,505	57,892	3,798	16,983	20,781	78,673
31 Dec 66	7,214	50,998	58,212	1,784	15,093	16,877	75,089
30 Jun 67	6,827	50,519	57,346	1,683	13,715	15,398	72,744
31 Dec 67	6,870	49,663	56,533	1,897	13,585	15,482	72,015
30 Jun 68	6,705	49,096	55,801	2,089	13,674	15,763	71,564
31 Dec 68	6,472	45,100	51,572	1,975	13,427	15,402	66,974
30 Jun 69	6,540	45,993	52,533	1,982	13,082	15,064	67,597
31 Dec 69	6,151	44,187	50,338	1,812	11,826	13,638	63,976
30 Jun 70	5,985	39,932	45,917	1,726	10,900	12,626	58,543
31 Dec 70	5,906	38,531	44,437	1,760	11,022	12,782	57,219
30 Jun 71	6,038	38,250	44,288	1,845	10,987	12,832	57,120
31 Dec 71	6,265	40,730	46,995	1,686	11,013	12,699	59,694
30 Jun 72	6,278	41,056	47,334	1,629	10,507	12,136	59,470
31 Dec 72	6,257	41,544	47,801	1,678	10,367	12,045	59,846
30 Jun 73	6,220	41,549	47,769	2,299	10,085	12,384	60,153
31 Dec 73	6,261	41,317	47,578	2,318	10,142	12,460	60,038
30 Jun 74	6,501	39,857	46,358	3,037	9,573	12,610	58,968
31 Dec 74	6,146+	39,667+	45,813+	2,559+	9,827+	12,386+	58,199+

+ Statistics are for 31 October 1974; no statistics available for 31 December.

	<u>Off</u>	<u>Enl</u>	<u>Total Mil</u>	<u>US Civ</u>	<u>FN Civ</u>	<u>Total Civ</u>	<u>USAFE Total</u>
30 Jun 75	6,237	40,812	47,049	3,051	8,531	11,582	58,631
31 Dec 75	5,965	39,955	45,920	2,492	8,505	10,997	56,917
30 Jun 76	6,082	39,592	45,674	2,722	8,318	11,040	56,714
31 Dec 76	6,099	40,910	47,009	2,172	7,986	10,158	57,167
30 Jun 77	6,157	42,293	48,450	2,193	8,141	10,334	58,784
31 Dec 77	6,398	45,289	51,687	2,175	8,173	10,348	62,035
30 Jun 78	6,547	45,974	52,521	2,784	7,987	10,771	63,292
31 Dec 78	6,496	46,797	53,293	2,185	8,213	10,398	63,691
30 Jun 79	6,636	46,233	52,869	2,231	7,457	9,688	62,557
31 Dec 79	6,678	46,493	53,171	2,207	8,146	10,353	63,524
30 Jun 80	6,940	48,390	55,330	2,352	7,459	9,811	65,141
31 Dec 80	6,918	48,366	55,284	2,378	8,324	10,702	65,986
30 Jun 81	6,998	49,743	56,741	4,424	8,372	12,796	69,537
31 Dec 81	6,886	49,619	56,505	2,461	8,325	10,786	67,291
30 Jun 82	6,939	50,846	57,785	5,171	8,579	13,750	71,535
31 Dec 82	6,907	50,719	57,626	2,871	8,594	11,465	69,091
30 Jun 83	6,735	50,743	57,478	4,572	8,688	13,260	70,738
31 Dec 83	6,930	51,271	58,201	3,243	8,603	11,846	70,047
30 Jun 84	7,246	54,002	61,248	5,002	8,657	13,659	74,907
31 Dec 84	7,116	53,941	61,057	3,480	8,650	12,130	73,187
30 Jun 85+	7,097	56,512	63,609	2,117	8,133	10,250	73,859
31 Dec 85	7,225	56,187	63,412	3,624	8,226	11,850	75,262
30 Jun 86	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
31 Dec 86	7,270	56,813	64,083	3,121	7,507	10,628	74,711

+ Authorized statistics used; no assigned statistics available.

	<u>Off</u>	<u>Enl</u>	<u>Total Mil</u>	<u>US Civ</u>	<u>FN Civ</u>	<u>Total Civ</u>	<u>USAFE Total</u>
30 Jun 87	7,394	56,750	64,144	2,994	7,584	10,578	74,722
31 Dec 87	7,346	57,977	65,323	3,269	7,723	10,992	76,315
30 Jun 88	7,357	57,168	64,525	2,934	7,486	10,420	74,945
31 Dec 88	6,995	54,605	61,600	2,972	7,345	10,317	71,917
30 Jun 89	6,860	55,044	61,904	2,834	7,535	10,369	72,273
31 Dec 89	6,935	52,767	59,702	2,997	7,289	10,286	69,988
30 Jun 90	6,839	51,226	*58,065	*2,997	*7,289	*10,286	*68,351
31 Dec 90	6,804	55,317	62,121	3,226	6,854	10,080	72,201
30 Jun 91	6,088	49,447	55,535	3,062	6,173	9,235	64,770
31 Dec 91	6,019	48,812	54,831	3,062	6,173	9,235	64,066

Source: DCS/Personnel Hist Data Records, 1945-1991.

**USAFE PERSONNEL
(PERCENT OF TOTAL AIR FORCE STRENGTH)
1942 - 1991***

<u>Year</u>	<u>Air Force Strength</u>	<u>USAFE Assigned Strength</u>	<u>USAFE Percent of Air Force</u>
1942	764,415	12,517 **	1.6 **
1943	2,197,114 **	98,077 **	4.5 **
1944	2,372,292 **	436,417 **	18.4 **
1945	2,282,259 **	367,024 **	16.1 **
1946	455,515 **	47,632 **	10.5 **
1947	305,827 **	25,048 **	8.2 **
1948	387,730 **	18,608 **	4.8 **
1949	588,305	55,704	9.5
1950	565,730	34,571	6.1
1951	1,049,107	52,113	5.0
1952	1,283,137	88,785	6.9
1953	1,279,900	112,234	8.8
1954	1,243,515	116,284	9.4
1955	1,272,022	119,886	9.4
1956	1,258,188	108,622	8.6
1957	1,260,161	115,892	9.2
1958	1,186,962	91,041	7.7
1959	1,153,901	86,461	7.5
1960	1,122,201	85,263	7.6
1961	1,124,527	86,156	7.7
1962	1,190,206	101,207	8.5
1963	1,166,413	84,691	7.3
1964	1,145,624	76,197	6.7
1965	1,190,206	73,672	6.6
1966	886,359 **	57,892 **	6.5 **
1967	1,226,205	72,744	5.9
1968	1,227,511	71,564	5.8
1969	862,352 **	52,533 **	6.1 **
1970	791,349 **	45,917 **	5.8 **
1971	753,896 **	44,288 **	5.9 **
1972	724,333 **	47,334 **	6.5 **
1973	691,194 **	47,769 **	6.9 **
1974	643,792 **	46,358 **	7.2 **
1975	895,277	58,631	6.5
1976	847,007	56,714	6.7
1977*	828,791	62,035	7.5

* Between 1942 and 1976, the statistics are as of 30 June; from 1977 to the present, the Air Force statistics are as of 30 September and USAFE's statistics are as of 31 December.

** Does not include civilian strength.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Air Force Strength</u>	<u>USAFE Assigned Strength</u>	<u>USAFE Percent of Air Force</u>
1978	823,740	63,691	7.7
1979	806,713	63,524	7.9
1980	804,505	65,986	8.2
1981	816,505 ***	67,291	8.2
1982	830,145 ***	69,091	8.3
1983	835,100 ***	70,047	8.4
1984	849,900 ***	73,187	8.6
1985	858,500 ***	75,262	8.8
1986	867,000 ***	74,711	8.6
1987	872,000 ***	76,315	8.8
1988	863,000 ***	71,917	8.3
1989	832,000 ***	69,988	8.4
1990	784,000 ***	72,201	9.2
1991	748,000 ***	64,066	8.6

* Between 1942 and 1976, the statistics are as of 30 June; from 1977 to the present, the Air Force statistics are as of 30 September and USAFE's statistics are as of 31 December.

** Does not include civilians.

*** Rounded.

Source: Air Force Statistical Digests and USAFE Histories, 1942-1991.

USAFE AIRCRAFT ASSIGNED AS OF DECEMBER 31

1942	944	
1943	4,618	
1944	13,126	
1945	17,580	
1946	2,300	
1947	458	
1948	368	
1949	381	
1950	371	
1951	668	
1952	1,025	
1953	1,509	
1954	2,132	
1955	2,096	
1956	2,027	
1957	2,021	
1958	1,011	
1959	1,635	
1960	1,338	
1961	1,595	
1962	1,426	
1963	1,254	
1964	1,079	
1965	985	
1966	884	
1967	730	
1968	821	
1969	747	
1970	711	
1971	735	
1972	658	
1973	675	
1974	700	Approx
1975	724	
1976	701	
1977	860	
1978	743	
1979	769	
1980	806	
1981	872	
1982	792	
1983	795	
1984	799	
1985	773	
1986	784	
1987	814	
1988	782	
1989	804	
1990	754	
1991	529	